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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are the Government satisfied that this Province contains many of the raw materials required for the manufacture of paints and varnish oils? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ If so, what steps the Government propose to take if private capital is not forthcoming to start the industry? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Government are prepared to finance and also if necessary help by contributing a part of the share capital if private firms are forthcoming to start the manufacture of paints in this Province.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1948-49.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, I thank you, Sir, for having given me the first opportunity to make my speech on the budget. The budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister is very well conceived and is written in a poetic vein and I congratulate the Finance Minister on the excellence of his speech. At this stage, we have also to say good-bye to Dr. Dodwell who has been our Finance Secretary for the last six years and who has been responsible for preparing six budgets and giving us the budget memoranda which we really enjoyed very much and a study of which has been very useful to us. Sir, in the first few years of the old Congress Ministry, we had occasion to study the memoranda prepared by Mr. Jones who was then our Finance Secretary and the present memoranda keep up the quality of his predecessor's, and we wish Dr. Dodwell a happy and prosperous life in his retirement.

“ Sir, having said this much with regard to the merits of the budget, I should like to submit that one point about which we have to congratulate ourselves is the extension of prohibition throughout the whole Province as from October 1948 and thereby we have fulfilled the expectations of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ministry has also received congratulations from His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the present Governor of West Bengal. No doubt, the ideal has been achieved, but we have to see that the ideal is put into effective practice.

“ Sir, I cannot conceal the fact that in some of the districts the working of prohibition is not at all effective. In my own district I have to say that there are several hills surrounding small towns and there during nights, arrack is manufactured and sold in secret at midnight. It is really very difficult to check and control this illicit distillation, especially when they do it at an untimely hour and in an inaccessible spot. The Government have put the Excise department officers to be in charge of prohibition in my district. There is friction between the officers of the Excise department and the public workers. The public workers accuse

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the Excise officers of inefficiency and the Excise officers complain against the public workers, and so there are complaints in between. Thus illicit distillation is going on unchecked. It must be put down with a stern and strong hand. My own opinion is that we must do away with the officers of the Excise department.

"I do not think, Sir, it is an open secret and it is not a thing which I mention in the House for the first time. These officers of the Excise department have their *mamools*. A lawyer friend of mine in Bellary has a son who is an Excise Sub-Inspector. Once I put the question to him: 'what is your salary?' He said: 'My salary is Rs. 60 and my *mamul* is Rs. 600.' That is the peculiarity of the department."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"I hope the hon. Member is not bringing trouble to that officer!"

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Well, Sir, he is now in another department. (Laughter). It is a well-known fact, Sir, that Bellary has got its own *mamul* and it is Rs. 1,000. Aboni has its own *mamul*. It is an open secret and this practice prevails throughout the Province. If you entrust this work of prohibition to officers of that department it is certainly not for the public good. We must provide suitable employment for them in some other department. We cannot expect them to do their duties efficiently in the Prohibition department. Of course some of them are very good officers. In my public life I have come across individual officers who are very good people. They go to the hills at midnight to detect and they are sometimes attacked by the people who manufacture illicit arrack. They have braved all the risks and done their duty. Still, Sir, somehow or other the public have a feeling that by employing these people the evil could not be put down. I am only mentioning this to show that we must take some more active steps to put prohibition into practice and make it effective and please the spirit of Mahatmaji. With these few words I shall close this topic and go to some other topics on which I have to speak. We have to attend to the practical side of enforcing prohibition in an effective manner."

"I shall now come to the next point on which I wish to address the House and it is about the rural areas. Sir, the rural areas are not at all well-served. No doubt the budget is a splendid one. But the same complaint obtains in the villages, namely: 'We are not at all well-attended to.' That is the complaint that you hear when you go to the villages in your constituencies. In my district, Sir, there are several villages in which there is no well for the supply of drinking water. During 1937-38 when the Congress Ministry took up office, the then Premier, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, set apart Rs. 15 lakhs for providing drinking water to the villages. We got an equal contribution from the Central Government. In all we had some Rs. 30 lakhs and my district was getting Rs. 30 thousand from the funds of the Central Government and Rs. 30 thousand from the Provincial Government. In all we had Rs. 60 thousand per year and we prepared a list of the villages

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according to priority. Immediately afterwards the war broke out and we could not get proper machinery—human machinery as well as the requisite mechanical machinery—to provide the wells in the villages for the supply of drinking water. Every year this sum of Rs. 60,000 lapsed and was given back to the Government. In all the periodical conferences which I used to attend I asked the Collector as to why this amount was not spent and he used to say : ‘We cannot get contractors. We cannot work independently and we have not got the agency.’ So, Sir, for nearly eight years all the amounts that had been advanced to my district lapsed. We have again been having this Government for the last two years. I do not think we have done any better. No doubt in the budget we have got Rs. 1 crore. This year for the Firka Development Scheme, we got Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 50,000 for providing water-supply to the villages and Rs. 50,000 for the construction of the roads leading from the villages to the main roads. The complaint was that the sums were received too late to give effect to these measures. Of course they have been doing their best and they are expediting things but it is impossible to spend this Rs. 1 lakh before the 31st of March 1948. As has been pointed out in the budget memorandum and also in the budget speech the proper machinery, both human and mechanical to provide the wells is not available. In many villages there are streams which run about three furlongs away from the villages. If we can have a well sunk there and provide pipes for the supply of water to the villages it would be better. I have seen such schemes adopted in the Mysore State. They sink wells in the streams and cover them and then take the water from the wells by means of pipes for being supplied to the villagers. I think that such a system could be employed in our districts also. But it seems impossible as we have not got the agency in many villages. In one village which the Hon. the Minister for Public Health visited recently the villagers presented a memorandum and in that they stated that they would contribute the entire cost for providing water-supply for that village. The stream there is only half a mile away from the village. But the agency to construct the well and to lay the pipes, and to get the pipes and thus provide protected water-supply to the village is wanting. So, Sir, there is no use providing Rs. 1 crore in the budget. It must be spent. They must create the machinery. They must create the agency to spend this amount that has been set apart for the supply of drinking water to villages. If you look at the budget memorandum that has been supplied to us every year and also this year you will find that we give back about Rs. 12 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs as the unspent balance of the amount that has been allotted for the sinking of wells in the rural areas. This aspect of the question must be attended to very energetically and a scheme should be adopted to give practical effect to the theoretical schemes that we put forward in the budget.

“ Another aspect of the rural improvement scheme is to have a decent number of medical practitioners there. There are many cases of villages which can contribute one-half of the cost of a dispensary or a hospital. There are several villages or small towns

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which have given us Rs. 25 thousand each. There are five towns in the Bellary district in which some generous donors have announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of dispensaries and maternity wards and so forth. This was nearly a year ago. In one village, namely Kauthalam, which the Hon. Minister for Public Health visited, the London Mission authorities have constructed a maternity ward, because the ex-Surgeon-General, Mr. Huban, said: 'Go on with the construction, I shall see that the amount is paid.' Within four months they constructed a maternity ward and the Government have been kind enough to give half of the expenditure, namely, Rs. 8,300. Now there are villages in which people are coming forward to give a donation of Rs. 25,000. If their plan is approved you can have five maternity wards or small hospitals in these towns. It was nearly a year ago that these donations were announced by the donors but the Government have not been able to make up their minds to approve of the plans and accept the donations. Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Health is a sweet and amiable gentleman. He is agreeable, the present Surgeon-General is also agreeable

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The Hon. Minister would like you to repeat it once again." (Laughter.)

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I shall repeat it once again, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Public Health is a sweet and amiable gentleman. (Hear, hear.) And he was pleased to make a visit to the out-of-the-way village, Kauthalam, some 18 miles from Adoni town on the 1st January this year amidst so many other engagements which he had at the time and he was pleased to state that a building might be constructed at that place. Sir, there is a circumnambulatory procedure in the Secretariat. This plan which I gave him at the time, it appears, has to go to the Public Works Department and so many others. But when the ex-Surgeon-General was there he approved of the plan and said outright: 'You go on with the construction of this and I shall see that the half grant is paid'."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sympathy for the Kanara Province!"

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Quite justified."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I will come to that later on. What I am submitting is this, Sir. Individually every one is in favour of it but collectively it would appear that not only the Minister for Public Health but the Hon. Ministers for Public Works, Finance and also some other Ministers will have to sit together and adopt these plans. But they have not done it.

"Of course every Saturday I see in the papers that one Minister goes north, one Minister goes north-west and the other Minister goes south-west and another Minister to the south. And they cannot go to the east because there is the Bay of Bengal. (Laughter.) What I say is this, Sir. They must sit together. I am only saying this in a friendly spirit. I am saying these things

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because the donors are persuading me to see that the Government accept their donations and complete the constructions. Her Excellency, Lady Nye, came to Bellary and laid the foundation on the 10th January 1947 and the building has not yet been taken up because the plan has not been approved by the Government. I may state what practice is obtaining in the Mysore State. I had the privilege of accompanying the ex-Diwan, Sir Mirza Ismail, in several districts of Mysore. There they used to announce contributions like Rs. 25,000, etc., for maternity wards and hospitals and give the amount to him then and there. He used to tell the officers, the Superintending Engineers and others accompanying him on the tour that the building should be constructed within six months. And again when after six months we went to those places we found that the building was there. They have published a booklet containing the photos of those buildings which were constructed within six months.

11.45
a.m.

"It is by personal contact, and by meeting once in a week and settling the details that things can be expedited, and not by adopting the circumambulatory procedure of sending files from one Secretary to another, obtaining remarks of the Secretaries, and then coming to a decision at the end of a year or two. I think this practice should be abandoned, and the practice adopted by the Interim Ministers in the Central Government in 1946 of meeting every day or every week and settle their programme, should be followed. In this connection, Sir, I want to say one thing which the ex-Premier, Mr. Prakasam, was telling me. It is this. On the day he took up office as Revenue Minister in the first Congress Ministry, he ordered on a particular file containing some representation 'put up urgently in the course of one or two weeks'. He was telling me that that file came to him on the day the Congress Ministry resigned office—that is after 2 years and 3 months! Sir, such a practice should not be adopted. I plead with the Ministry that some kind of expeditious despatch with regard to such subjects should be adopted. Donations may be received and hospitals in needy areas may be constructed, especially when there are public donations and contributions for this purpose. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi.) The donors are anxious that the buildings should be constructed in the course of six months or at least a year. They are anxious that the work should begin within a reasonable time. That is the point which I want to mention to you."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps it is one of the advantages of an autocratic rule."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"It is not the autocratic rule, Sir. I ask the Ministers concerned in the matter to sit together for two or three hours once in a week and. . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is more a matter for the Secretaries and not Ministers."

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Ministers as well as Secretaries may sit together. (Dr. V. K. John : ‘ Minister have to order the Secretaries.’) These donations have been announced in January 1947. We are now in March 1948. Even after 15 months, no effect has been given to these donations. That is the complaint of the donors which I am representing to you. I only wish that Government see that things are done with the utmost expedition.

“ There are one or two subjects with regard to villages. We find that there are no medical practitioners in most of the villages. I do not know if I am trespassing on the domain of the Health Minister as well as the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. My suggestion to Government is that the cadre of licenciates must be revived. You cannot have all full fledged doctors—what the Bhore Committee’s report calls as basic doctors—with degrees of M.B. & C.M., to go and settle in the villages. They would have spent at least Rs. 10,000 by the time they finish their medical course. No doubt the Bhore Committee has put the expenditure at Rs. 5,000. I think that estimate is not at all quite correct. I have got practical examples of people coming and studying here. For three students of my family in Madras I am sending monthly Rs. 350. For studies in professional colleges, like the medical college, the expenditure must be considerably more, and with the number of expeditions that a candidate has to make for completing his medical course, I am sure the target will be something like Rs. 10,000. After spending so much money and spending 5, 6 or 7 years, if they are asked to go and serve in the villages, they will never go. My suggestion to Government is that the cadre of L.M.P. should be revived, so that the students may have education suited to rural parts, and they may also go and settle there. No doubt my suggestion is against the majority recommendation of the Bhore Committee. You must make it a condition that these people serve in the rural parts. I find from the Bhore Committee’s report, in Russia, medical education is given free. In England the Godd-enough Committee recommended that one-third of the students selected on merits should be given free medical education. I submit that those who give a guarantee that they will serve in rural areas should be given free medical education of this elementary type, that is the old L.M.P. course, and they must be asked to serve in rural areas. As in former years, completion of the S.S.L.C. may be considered as quite sufficient for their admission to the medical schools. Otherwise, it will be impossible to get any medical aid in rural areas. I have seen several cases in rural areas being treated for malaria, and when these cases were brought to the Wellesley Sanatorium in Bellary, it was found that they were cases of tuberculosis. These people were brought to Bellary at the very last stage and they expired in the course of a month or two. In villages it is not possible to find out whether it is a case of malaria or it is one heading towards tuberculosis. I think the majority recommendation of the Bhore Committee is that they must complete the M.B.B.S. course. In regard to medical profession, Sir, if we want to give aid to rural areas, I think there must

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be two classes of medical practitioners, one with not very high qualifications serving in the rural areas and the other with superior qualifications serving in towns. I make this suggestion to Government for their consideration. Otherwise, it will be difficult to get medical aid in rural areas. There is another aspect which I find in regard to rural areas difficult to accomplish. As I said before, people in the rural areas want protected water-supply. They are prepared to foot the entire bill. Mention has been made of agricultural engineers in the Budget speech. I do not find any evidence of these engineers so far as my district is concerned. There are several villages in which there is no protected water-supply. The people are prepared to provide the necessary money by way of contributions. They want a well to be sunk and water provided by means of taps to the villages. This aspect of the question has to be considered by the Ministry.

“ While I am dealing with medical relief to rural areas, I am also tempted to advert to medical relief in towns, especially in Rayalaseema districts. I have studied the Budget Memorandum as well as the detailed Budget estimates several times to find out what has been provided for Rayalaseema districts. I found none.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, we are awaiting the report of the Development Commissioner for Rayalaseema.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ The report has not come before the Budget was prepared. I do not know whether this will be included in the next year's Budget, or by then we will be in this House or in some other House, or in Ardhra Desa. It is a very convenient thing not to get the report before the Budget was prepared. Anyhow, so far as Rayalaseema districts are concerned, I do not find any relief has been given. It has only provided for the opening of a College at Cuddapah.

“ As regards medical relief and construction of hospitals, details have been set out on page 123 of the Budget Memorandum under Demand XXXV. I find provision made for the Trichinopoly Hospital, Tuticorin Hospital, Cankut Hospital, General Hospital, Madras, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, and Reconstruction of Headquarters Hospital, Ellore. It is a very sad thing that no provision is made for facilities to hospitals in Bellary. I think the Hon. Minister for Public Health and also the Hon. the Finance Minister know that the Wellesley Sanatorium in Bellary, which was giving treatment for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis has now extended its activities to other people also who are suffering from tuberculosis. From 1st October 1947, admission is given to civil patients also. Two or three days back when I was there I found there was absolutely no water-supply for that Sanatorium till 8 o'clock in the morning. It has to depend on the vagaries of the municipal water-supply. I have made a complaint about this to the Hon. Minister for Public Health. In a sanatorium like this, if there is no water till 8 o'clock in the morning, what are the

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patients to do? Again, Sir, water-supply is cut off at about 9-30 a.m. Therefore, Sir, it must have independent water-supply of its own."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Every hospital must have independent water-supply of its own? "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" You have got facilities there. The Hon. Minister was in the Alipuram Jail. There is one well. . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. Minister is only provoking more comments from you."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Alipuram Jail gets its supply from a well. Wellesley Sanatorium is not distant from Alipuram Jail. You can connect this Sanatorium water-supply to the Alipuram Jail water-supply pipes. Otherwise, instead of being a sanatorium, it will be an institution spreading tuberculosis in the area.

" One other thing I want to bring to the notice of this House, Sir. The Nurses of the Sanatorium have no quarters. They have to come from a distance of one or two miles. It is really a great feat. (Interruption by the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.) You know the Rayalaseema sun, Sir. At 12 noon these nurses have to leave the sanatorium and come back at 2 or 3 p.m. under the shade of their tiny umbrellas. In fact many times they engage jutkas for the journey. They made representations to Government that conveyance allowance may be given to them, because it is very difficult for them to come there and go back.

" We had a meeting at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and to my regret our request for conveyance allowance was rejected by Government. Though an estimate was sent for the construction of nurses' quarters some five months ago, still, nothing has been done. Because the Sanatorium is about two miles away from the town, necessary quarters for nurses must be provided and it must be given immediate attention. I think it is an absolute necessity and Government should provide money for this purpose at least in the Supplementary Demand. It is inhuman to ask those young ladies to go in the hot sun at 12 noon to their residences after they finish their work in the morning. I think we must show better consideration to these people and because the matter cannot be put off till the next budget, provision should be made in the Supplemental Budget for this purpose because it is an absolute necessity."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Do you not approve of this Budget? "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I am only suggesting some improvements. I have got two more points and then I will finish. I do not want to be diverted from my thoughts.

" Sir, the next subject that I want to speak of is about the separation of the judicial and executive functions. I do not know why Government should not have come to a definite conclusion on the report which was published during the time of the predecessor to the present Minister for Law and Order. It is not at all difficult

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to come to definite conclusions. It is not necessary to have only a token grant of Rs. 100 for that purpose. After all, Sir, it will cost the Government about three to four lakhs. Sir, there is a feeling and there is a talk in the air that this Ministry is interfering with judicial functions. I do not know whether it is founded on any basis. Somehow or other, such a public opinion is being created which must be avoided and put a stop to. After all, the expenditure that is to be incurred on this is only a drop in the ocean of the huge expenditure that you are incurring during the course of the year. I think the demand for a token grant of Rs. 100 is wrong and that the estimated cost of three or four lakhs may be provided in the Supplemental Budget for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

"Sir, another point I wish to refer is about the popular opinion which is being given vent to in the Press about some kind of communalism which is prevailing in our Province. There is one kind of communalism in Northern India and it is another kind of communalism that is prevailing in this Province. I wish also to state that Mahatma Gandhi was against this kind of communalism and any kind of communalism. I appeal to the Ministry to give a lie to this communalism in our Province and to this kind of criticism which is levelled against the Ministry. As you know, Sir, last year admission to colleges and other educational institutions were made on communal basis. That was not the case till last year. In the previous years, admission to colleges were made on merit to the extent of twenty per cent and the Bhore Committee to which I have already referred recommended 30 per cent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Thirty-three and one-third per cent."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I stand corrected. Therefore, one-third of the admissions are to be made on the ground of sheer merit. That is the unanimous recommendation of the Bhore Committee, to which the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University is a party. Therefore, at least with regard to one-third of the admissions, they must be made on the basis of merit only and with regard to the other two-thirds, the admissions may be based on communal considerations provided that does not in any way trench upon the admissions to be made on the basis of merit. Sir, that is the majority report of the Bhore Committee though there were others who said that it should not be the case. I think, Sir, that in Russia and in England, admissions are made purely on merit."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are no backward communities in England."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I do not know whether there are backward communities in England or not but there are backward classes everywhere. Even in England, there are poor backward people just as in India. Therefore, I submit that the Government should follow the Bhore Committee's recommendation that one-third of the admissions to the Colleges should be made on the basis

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of merit, pure and simple. Let this communalism be abjured in educational institutions and also in the appointments to high judicial offices. There is one more point."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I thought you have already closed !"

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" There is one point and that is about the question of civil defence. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Law, says that we are panicky. In September last year, the Minister for Industries and the Hon. the Premier made a lightning journey from Bezwada to Bellary. They visited the frontiers of the Kistna river and the Tungabhadra river in the course of thirty-six or forty-eight hours."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" With or without thunder."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" No thunder, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not want the hon. Member to be interrupted."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" At that time, the Hon. the Premier, who is not here just now, gave expression that we are panicky. That was the word used by him. I am saying that I am not at all panicky. I am of a philosophical temperament. But, I only want to say about an incident in my village Nadichagi on the borders of the Tungabhadra. The village was once surrounded at 7 a.m. in the morning. Five Vaisya houses were surrounded. If any person went there to give some protection, he was shot at. That was the position. There are now five people in Adoni hospital who are in a very serious condition. We have got no arms. That is the real secret of it. No doubt licences have been given but we cannot get arms and the special Police that were posted there were few and far between and they were not at all effective. On the other side, the military is being trained and drilled and one can understand how we are caught on this side. We have no jeeps, we have no vans and we are in a pitiable plight. I can solemnly affirm that there is absolutely no goonda in my district to go to the other side of the river and create any disturbances. My only request to the Minister for Law is to provide this Corps that has been recently created with necessary arms and also with motor vehicles at least one for each five or ten miles so that the guards may effectively travel in those areas and afford necessary protection and confidence to the people in those border areas. We want to see that there is no panic but we want arms immediately. With this request I close my speech."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, from the indulgence which you have so kindly shown to my friend, Mr. Bhima Rao, I think it is always an advantage to be a speaker on the first day of the Budget debate."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" There was cause for the indulgence because the hon. Member did not get up first."

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* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, this is the only occasion when members of this House have an opportunity of expressing their views on questions of general policy besides drawing the pointed attention to some items of expenditure of the kind which Mr. Bhima Rao has referred in the course of his speech. Sir, I am also of the same opinion as Mr. Bhima Rao when he pleaded that the time has come that we should shed communalism of every kind. We have been preaching from house-tops that communalism is bad in a democratic, secular State like India, and that there can be no place for distinction either based on caste or creed. If we get into a mood of introspection, how many of us can say or sincerely confess that we have no communism of any kind even in the innermost recesses of our hearts. (Interruption.) I mean all of us; I do not mean any particular group of people. So, Sir, people in power should set an example by their actions that there is no communalism in this Province. I feel, Sir, the time has come that anything savouring of communalism should not be encouraged in any form or shape in any place. The time has come when the Government should remove the Communal Government Order altogether from—I am not saying the Statute Book—from their executive orders. All hon. Members are aware that a resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly by one Mr. Diwakar where he suggested that even a reference to community or caste in Government records should be avoided. Of course, Sir, it will take some time for us to adopt such a radical course though I am one of those who feel that nothing will happen if we adopt it immediately. As a first step, I feel Government should set an example by removing the Communal Government Order and select persons on merit without any distinction of caste or creed. I find, Sir, that the Government of Bihar have taken such a step. It may be that certain safeguards have been provided for certain communities and we are not yet in full possession of the details.

12-15 P.M. “ Another disquieting feature, Sir, that has been receiving some emphasis nowadays is the differences based on language. A tearing propaganda has been carried on by some Andhra friends in favour of linguistic provinces. I feel that there is no need for such a propaganda at all. The point at issue now is,—whatever may be my individual opinion,—not so much whether provinces should be formed on linguistic basis as what should be boundaries of these provinces. And this has led to a certain amount of heat in the discussions in certain assemblies held in this City. But may I beg of my friends, both the Andhras and the Tamilians to remember, that no purpose is served by indulging in these animosities and unnecessary discussions, which may perhaps sometimes lead from words to blows, and that will not certainly bring any the nearer the ideal for which each group is working for.

“ Sir, another disquieting feature which I am pained to learn is this: Unfortunately in our province, constituted as it is, most of the high posts especially in the technical departments are held by members speaking one language. When such people, because they are highly qualified to carry out certain works, are posted to

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hold places of responsibility, I understand, Sir, the subordinate staff belonging to a community which speaks another language is not giving that kind of support or discipline necessary to carry out the works undertaken in that area. Let me take, for instance, the Tungabhadra Project. All the officers who are working in that Project are my Tamilian friends who are really competent to build the dam, to dig canals and to make the waters flow along those canals. But if people of the locality who do not speak Tamil and who happen to become employed under them in any capacity, either skilled or unskilled, are induced not to give that assistance that is necessary for those higher officers to carry out the work, who are the sufferers? It is we who have to be benefitted by the Project. I wish, Sir, that this spirit of indiscipline is not engendered by the protagonists of either Andhra or Tamil province, for I believe it would ultimately not be in the interests of those who create that trouble. So I plead with my friends, both Tamilians and Andhras: 'Do not carry the agitation over the boundaries to that absurd extent as to lead to violence.' When feelings are roused, we sometimes forget ourselves that we were once votaries of truth and non-violence. Let that not happen.

" Sir, criticisms have been levelled in the other House on the present Ministry for their acts of commission and omission. But in this House, we are not concerned with those criticisms which emanated owing to some differences in the Party constituting the Ministry. We would like to look at things from an impartial point of view and offer such criticisms as we think are necessary more in a spirit of helpfulness than with the object of hindering the Government from carrying out their duties.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Law is not here. I do not know if the Government are aware of all kinds of rumours that have been set afloat, rumours that have been damaging the reputation of this Ministry regarding inordinate delay in filling up the six vacancies in the High Court, all kinds of rumours which do no credit to any Government, much less to this Ministry. Why should there be delay? (Interruption.) I am only speaking as a friend. The Government may take note of what I say if they like. If they do not want, they may leave it. Why should the litigant public be forced to wait for the administration of law when about six posts of Judges are not filled up? Is not the litigant public the sufferer on that account? From a common man's point of view, I speak. The Ministry may say that it is the prerogative of His Excellency the Governor. I concede that there are many prerogatives of His Excellency the Governor which are really the prerogatives of the Ministry. They cannot deny it. I am only pointing this out as a friend. Why give room to all kinds of rumours and speculations which are sometimes very uncharitable to my hon. Friends sitting on the Treasury Benches. Why give room? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, does the hon. Member believe those rumours? "

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, we are not believing those rumours. Because we do not believe them we tell you here, friends. I am sorry the Hon. Finance Minister does not understand the spirit in which I am offering the criticism."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Why then should he mention them? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think the Hon. Minister may reply at the end. It is not necessary to interrupt him now."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Then, Sir, there is another suggestion. The Public Service Commission, which recruits officers of gazetted and non-gazetted ranks who have to man the various services in this province and on whose efficiency and devotion depend the future of the province, should be reconstituted. There will be a vacancy shortly. In saying anything about the Commission I do not throw any aspersions on the members that are now there. They are all honourable men. I should like that the Commission should be strengthened by the addition of a person of academic qualifications. I want a person of academic qualifications because this Commission, for recruiting personnel, holds written and *viva voce* examinations and tries to understand the capacity of each young man who appears before it, his outlook on life, his general knowledge, whether he is fit for the job for which he is to be recruited and so on. I would beg of the Ministry to strengthen the Public Service Commission by the addition of a man with academic qualifications so that it may have as much assistance as possible in selecting the best persons. But what is happening now? Even the membership of the Public Service Commission is treated as a reward for services rendered elsewhere and vacancies are filled up with superannuated persons or with persons at the end of their career. I would like that to be avoided. I would like, in the interests of administration, in the interests of the good name of this Ministry, to suggest to them that they shall see that these bodies of a high order are manned by people with broad vision and are really competent to advise the Government."

" Then, Sir, leaving these general questions, I come to Finance. I wish the Hon. the Finance Minister will be as fortunate during 1948-49 as he has been during 1947-48. It is, what I may call, fortuitous circumstance which have helped him to present the Revised Estimate for 1947-48 as he has done. The revenue went up from Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 55 crores and then though the expenditure under Revenue Account went up by Rs. 11 crores, the net outlay on State Trading Schemes and expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes went down by eight crores, which enabled him not to draw upon the Reserve Fund but, on the other hand, to put Rs. 2½ crores into the Reserve Fund. Of course, he has explained the various circumstances which have helped him. My purpose in drawing attention to this fact is this: you will notice that from Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 47 crores, the expenditure on Revenue Account has grown. Naturally the same amount of Rs. 47 crores is provided for the next year 1948-49. I would like

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him to examine more carefully again whether the expenditure during 1948-49 will be justified on the same scale as during 1947-48.

" Sir, I happen to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. We have been sending up proposals as soon as we come to certain decisions even in cases where those decisions are tentative. So far, we have made proposals which, if carried out, would lead to effective savings. But I am afraid there appears to be a tendency to ignore the suggestions made by the Committee. For example, let me take a small instance: We suggested that holiday on penultimate Saturday should be abolished. We are in a kind of emergency now. There may not be a war but we are at war with so many things. We suggested that the penultimate Saturday need not be a holiday. During the war so many holidays were cut off. But for some reason, the Government did not accept our recommendation.

" Then, Sir, we suggested the reorganization of certain departments of Government. What I find is that those very departments have received increased grants when we were doubtful of their utility as they are being run. These very departments have received the imprimatur and support of the Government for the work that is being done and we find increased grants are provided. I feel it is not fair to any Committee. It is not fair for the Government to sanction increased grants to a department in which the Committee, after taking a lot of trouble to examine its working, has found certain retrenchment necessary. I wish they had informed the Committee that they did not agree with their view of retrenchment. We feel that if a Committee has been entrusted with some work, the Government should wait till that Committee completes that work. If they want certain problems to be considered urgently, the Committee may be asked to give preference to them. But when the Committee is considering the working of departments and suggesting retrenchment, the Government have increased the expenditure on the staff relating to those departments. I would like the hon. Members of this House to know that, that is why the expenditure has gone up from Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 47 crores in 1947-48 and the same amount is provided for 1948-49. It may be, the Hon. Finance Minister is not aware or does not realize what amount of work it involves to go into the working of each department. And when the Committee submits some recommendation, instead of showing it the courtesy of sending back their recommendation and asking it to reconsider it from any other point of view, increased provision is made for that department which that Committee did not consider it necessary to provide."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not know if it is necessary for the hon. Member to make these general remarks. He may refer to particular instances."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, in all the departments there is increased expenditure while we have been suggesting retrenchment."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—“ In what department, Government would like to know.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“ Sir, take the question of State Trading Schemes. We have made a suggestion in respect of the Agriculture Department that it should be relieved of all State trading and we have given reasons for it, with which, I am sure, the Department of Agriculture itself agrees. The officers of the department have become more traders than demonstrators. But here again six crores is put down for State Trading Schemes by the Agriculture Department.

“ Sir, I now come to the Agriculture Department proper. On page 11, paragraph 11, of the Hon. Finance Minister's speech with reference to the Grow More Food Campaign it is stated: ‘ The target is an increased annual production of 6.5 lakhs of tons of rice by the end of 1951-52 The cost of the part of the Five-year Plan relating to the Agricultural Department is estimated at about Rs. 3 crores non-recurring and Rs. 6 crores a year recurring.’ I have tried to find out what this expenditure is and where it is in the Budget. All that is said is: ‘ It includes schemes relating to the supply of seeds, manure, iron and steel on a large scale, a comprehensive scheme for the control of pests and diseases of crops’ and so on. The point, that I am coming to, is that the Agriculture Department has fifty tractors at present and the Government have recently sanctioned the immediate purchase of fifty more tractors to meet the increased demand for land reclamation. When the Hon. Minister for Agriculture moved a Supplementary Estimate in December last, I begged him to tell me and I wrote to him a letter also later on, requesting him to tell me where these tractors, these oil engines and these pumps are and how they are distributed. I wanted the public to know where they are. Because from the Thompson's Disposals Committee we have purchased articles worth Rs. 22,67,000 while Rs. 5 lakhs have been spent for petrol-driven pumps from the United States of America We want to know, where they are being made use of, whether there is greater demand for them and if so, how best to meet it. So far, I do not know why the Government have not given this piece of information which will interest the ryot as well as a layman like me. Now about fifty tractors are going to be bought and large number of pump-sets we are going to buy. It may be the cost of all these which are included in these six crores recurring and three crores non-recurring.

“ And then, Sir, I come to Basic Education. In December last, I requested the Hon. Minister for Education to tell me what the Government's idea of Basic Education is and how it differs from the education at present imparted in the elementary schools. Sir, I innocently also quoted the opinion of His Excellency Sri Rajagopalachari when he was the Prime Minister of this Province. When the Hon. Minister replied it looked as though I was absent from the House, though generally I am not absent on such occasions. The Hon. Minister has stated that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari is a great admirer and supporter of his Basic Education. Sir,

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I do not know wherefrom he got this information. But we have to look into the records of the Secretariat. I have no access to them. I think, Sir, when Sri Rajagopalachari was Premier, there was a discussion on the subject and I think he did not accept the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education and preferred to continue the system of education that we had in this Province, because he found that most of the elements of the Wardha Scheme were found in our system. Unfortunately, Sir, I cannot lay my hands on the records. I only request the Hon. Minister to look into the records and see whether I am mistaken.

"Sir, I only pose a few questions for want of time.

"In what respects, does this Basic Education which this Government want to develop, differ from the existing education with a vocational bias accepted by the Government so far back as 1938?

"Are the basic schools started in addition to the existing elementary schools or in place of the existing elementary schools?

"Are certain areas to be declared as Basic Education areas? I understand that there is a proposal to create belt areas on the lines of belt areas in 'prohibition' areas: is it a fact that no non-basic school can exist in those areas?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Is it prohibited area or prohibition area. (Laughter.)"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Sir, I mean prohibition area. Is it a fact that a rule has been made that no non-basic school can exist in the Basic Education area?

"Are the two Basic Education officers superimposed on the existing officers and is their jurisdiction co-extensive?

"Are all basic schools to be under Government management? Because I see in the Budget that in the Coimbatore belt area, they are taking over fifteen existing schools.

"Are all basic schools as they are converted, if conversion is necessary, to be taken over by the Government and run directly by them?

"Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister to tell me what is meant by conversion of existing training schools into basic training schools and how this training in a basic training school differs from the training in the existing training school.

"What for is the provision of ten lakhs for the construction of buildings for basic training schools? Cannot the existing training schools where the buildings exist, be utilized for training these basic school teachers?

"It has been a problem for the Government to attract students to the training schools because of the low stipends given to them and the low emoluments they receive after they pass out of the

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training schools. May I know how the Hon. Minister for Education is going to attract students to these basic training schools? What baits and inducements is he going to offer them so that the basic training schools may be full of students for training?

"I want the Hon. Minister to educate us in all these matters. We take it, he is an expert in basic education. Let him educate us. We are perfectly willing to profit by his elucidation. Sir, two systems of education are now going on: the ordinary universal compulsory elementary education on the one side and the basic education on the other side. Are they to run on parallel lines or will they ever meet and when and where is the meeting to take place? What is the policy of the Government? (An hon. Member: 'May be, one will cut the other')."

"That may also happen. Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that they spent about 39 lakhs of rupees for Compulsory Primary Education in rural areas in 1947-48. In 1948-49, it is estimated that the amount would be Rs. 59 lakhs. I would like to know whether this difference of twenty lakhs between the two years, is the provision for compulsory education or for basic education. Because the speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance is very silent on the point."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Significant."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Yes, Sir, significantly silent. I fear that the universal compulsory primary education will receive a setback on account of basic education. By all means, let the Government try this experiment and spend money. (An hon. Member: 'Why experiment?'). Experiment, because you have not shown what a real basic school is. Why should we stop further expansion of elementary education in rural areas awaiting the results of this basic education? The Hon. Finance Minister has cleverly omitted to mention whether this twenty lakhs is for basic education or for the furtherance of elementary education."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Evidently, he has left it to be answered by his colleague."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"But it is easy to miss the point, Sir."

"I now come to the question of grants for building and equipment for schools and colleges. I have been, time and again, enunciating my pet theory that the building grants should be given out of loan funds. I hope that matter is engaging the attention of the Government. I understand that the Government have informed schools which applied for grants that the maximum grant that they can expect for buildings is Rs. 30,000 even on estimates which may go beyond one lakh of rupees. Sir, I do not want the Government to give more than Rs. 30,000. But I would like the Government to give the balance as a loan to be repaid in the course of forty or fifty years. Otherwise, when a scheme costs a lakh of rupees and if the Government gives only Rs. 30,000, it

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will be practically impossible for the scheme to come to fruition. The Government, while they need not increase their commitments in regard to free grants, may give the balance as loan to enable the institutions to utilize the grants. In the same way, for colleges, I am told, the maximum is Rs. 50,000. How is it possible with Rs. 50,000 to put up buildings for a college? I would request the Government to consider the desirability of assisting managements, good managements, with loans to the extent of their portion of the cost, the loans being wiped off in the course of forty or fifty years.

"Now I come to denominational schools. I have been pleading 12-15 p.m. that the communal Government Order should go. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, thinks that even denominational schools should exist for some time. Whatever others may say, should we continue to have these denominational schools? The Government have enunciated the policy that they are against denominational schools. At the same time they say that the existing separate schools may be continued for the next five years, but without any commitment after that period. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister 'why retain them for the next five years; why not abolish them altogether now? Let us show by practical methods that we are really non-communal. Let us not yield to communalism in any shape or form.'

"My hon. Friend says that in primary schools and secondary standards, the regional language will be the medium of instruction. May I beg of him to use the words 'mother tongue' instead of 'regional language'? Even the Hon. Minister of the Central Government has stated yesterday that in the primary and secondary stages, instruction shall be given in the mother tongue. If there are a large number of pupils speaking one particular mother tongue, let the Government make provision for that language. Then the need for the existence of denominational schools will cease to exist.

"The Government seem to be agreeable for the provision of religious instruction. I thought, Sir, that in a secular State the Government will not be a party for the propagation of particular religious principles. Does it mean that the State should provide the necessary funds? Even the Ecclesiastical Department will cease to exist from March 1948. But the religious teachers in these denominational schools will continue for five years more. Why should we continue these schools and provide religious instruction? The decision of the Hon. Minister for Education involves fundamental issues. Why should we not say that we do not want any more these denominational schools? All schools should be thrown open to everybody irrespective of caste or creed or even colour. Everybody should be at liberty to take advantage of the provision made by the State. I wish to suggest that such a declaration would be more helpful in fighting the spirit of

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communalism than our merely speaking on the platform. Otherwise when it comes to action, we do not give practical effect to what we preach. Why lay ourselves open to that charge?

"I now come to my hon. Friend, the Minister for Industries

MR. PRESIDENT :—"What is the implication? Are not the other Ministers his friends too?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I wish he had given a little more attention to the backward districts like ours. On a previous occasion I pointed out how in starting the polytechnic institutes, the districts from which I come had been forgotten altogether. There is no polytechnic institute in any of the Rayalaseema districts. I expected my hon. Friend the Minister for Industries to convert at least one of the existing industrial schools into a polytechnic institute. I do not want him to start a separate polytechnic institute, but to convert an ordinary industrial school which is properly equipped into a polytechnic institute. I have been urging the Hon. Minister to take up this question so that when various industries are started in course of time, there may be necessary technical personnel for our industries. I have been pleading that, in regard to the industrial development of the backward tracts like my districts, mere promises of assistance will not be of any avail. As the Hon. Minister said regarding the paint and varnish industries, it must be real help for it is very difficult to raise the capital required for the industries for which there is scope in our districts. Unless the Government give a helping hand and liberally help these industries, no industry will come up in my districts.

"I am grateful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, for providing a large number of irrigation schemes for my districts. I find that some works are provided under head 18. I hope I am correct in thinking that those provided under head 18 will be financed out of revenues and those provided under head 68 are to be financed out of capital outlay or from borrowed funds. That is perhaps the distinction between the heads 18 and 68. I hope it does not mean that the works put under head 68 will be allocated a secondary place in the estimates or will not be taken up at all, unless they bring in good revenue. I wish all the works had been put under head 18. I think works to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs are to be financed out of revenues. I hope I am correct. Out of the large amount the Government are going to spend on the grow-more-food schemes, I would beg of the Hon. Minister to take up in our districts many small and useful irrigation works. I hope the Hon. Minister will also give concrete shape to the proposal mentioned by the Hon. Minister for Finance, to revive the Tank Restoration Divisions, in order that some tanks may be restored. The Hon. Ministers for Public Works and Finance will remember that at one time there was a Tank Restoration Division in our districts and it was disbanded. The first division that should be restored is the one that was disbanded lately. I am very

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grateful that a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs has been provided for minor irrigation works. I hope the Government will see that all these Rs. 37 lakhs are utilized by the Collectors without surrendering the amount as they sometimes did in connexion with the grants given for sinking wells. If the Collectors are not in a position to carry out these minor irrigation works, the scheme which the Hon. Minister for Public Works is thinking of for the Chingleput district of handing over the works to the Public Works Department, may be thought of. All that is necessary is that the works must be carried out and the people benefitted.

"I have nothing more to say except to assure my hon. Friends on the Treasury Benches that we are making our remarks without any bias. So long as we are free from bias, it does not matter what the world thinks of us. That is the only spirit in which I have offered my criticisms on basic education. I wish to ask the Hon. Minister to make people understand what the purpose of basic education is, so that we may get utmost support from the public."

SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget proposals that are placed before the House by the Hon. Finance Minister are satisfactory. The prohibition policy which the present Government have been consistently following, has been conducive to the benefit of the lowest class of people like the agricultural labourers, factory workers and other manual labourers. I come from the northernmost district in the Province, the Vizagapatam district. It is still a wet district. People have been asking us when prohibition will be introduced in our district. They have been saying that they have been paying the sales-tax which is mainly intended for the introduction of prohibition. Myself and the Members from my district are now able to tell our people that in October this year our district will be dry. Perhaps the greatest achievement of our Government is the complete introduction of prohibition in the whole province, and the Government have to be congratulated on this great achievement. The present Governor of West Bengal, His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariyar has complimented our Finance Minister on having made our province dry.

"Any civilized Government must find enough of food for its people. During the last four or five years, controls and rationing have done great harm to the people. The health of people has been greatly affected, not only that, morality of people also has been greatly impaired. Due to the persistent attempts of Mahatma Gandhi, partial or gradual decontrol was introduced by the Central Government and the Provincial Government are following suit. I come from a deficit district. Let me request the Government to see that decontrol is complete. It is only then that people would be benefitted. Otherwise the evils that are attendant upon rationing and control will be doing some harm to some people in the province. It is not right that a section or portion of people

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of our province should suffer while others enjoy. I do not mean to say that we are anxious that others also should undergo the privations we are undergoing. Let it be universal, let it be common to the whole province. The Central Government have been giving us food grains. They are also giving subsidies. Our Provincial Government can build up large stocks. There are sufficient godown accommodation in various parts of the deficit districts. During lean months foodgrains can be supplied from the godowns. I will be very glad if the present Government will follow this policy and take all the necessary steps to tackle the problem well. The amount that is set apart for minor irrigation works—about Rs. 37 lakhs—is not sufficient. By about the middle of April the zamindari legislation will be complete and the Government will be obliged to take up the repairs of a lot of water sources that have been neglected for a number of years. For instance I tell you, Sir, that during my recent tour in my district I went to a village in the Salur taluk and there is a big lake there which would supply water for about four to five thousand acres of land.

1 p.m.

" If Government can spend about Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000, about 4,000 or 5,000 acres can be brought under cultivation. There are a number of big tanks like this requiring repairs and Government can take up the work of repairing these tanks and make a beginning at least in the next fasli year. The first great thing that Government can do is to undertake the repair of these works and have them effected as early as possible, so that large acres of land which are lying now uncultivated may be made cultivable and such areas may be made self-sufficient by increasing the yield per acre, though not now, at least in a few years.

" The policy of our Provincial Government regarding cloth control has undergone very welcome changes and practically all the control on cloth has been taken away. The prices of handloom cloths have been considerably reduced and mill cloths are also available, though they are not as satisfactory as they ought to be.

" With regard to Khadi production, I would urge on the present Government that more steps ought to be taken to make the villagers khadi-minded. Government could invite these people and impress upon them that cloths of coarse counts will not be manufactured in the Province. People who are accustomed to wear coarse cloth can really take up to spinning and make it a real success, which perhaps will be a fitting memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

" For a long time the villagers in this Presidency have been neglected. It is only now that Congress Government are taking steps to improve them. Village communications have to be greatly improved and protected and adequate good water-supply assured to them. The provision made in the budget for rural development is a welcome feature of the budget. Whenever people in villages come forward and agree to place labour free at the disposal of Government for works of this kind and also furnish raw materials

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for such works, Government must give their share of the grant and begin the work. For instance people in a certain village in the Vizagapatam district are ready to give labour for a particular work and also the necessary gravel and the only thing they want the Government to supply them is metal. The work may cost about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. What the villagers want is only about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 from Government. When villagers like this approach the Government, they ought to see that such works are carried out as early as possible, so that people of other villages may follow suit.

"Permit me, Sir, Mr. President, to point out the serious defects in the administration of the King George Hospital at Vizagapatam. The patients who are allowed in that hospital have to pay Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 for a bed. I do not know what circumstances prevail in other hospitals in the Province. Because that hospital is in my district it has come to my notice. So I would request the Hon. Minister for Public Health to rectify this defect because it is a serious blot on our administration.

"Sir, Government have been able to make a good provision of more than eight crores of rupees for education and they have given the assurance that every taluk will have a high school and every district a college.

"A large provision has been made for police force. Although it appears to be large, it is essential that our police force should be strengthened. It is a welcome sign that Government are taking steps to strengthen the police force.

"I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for the fine budget proposals which he has presented."

SRI P. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—"అధ్యక్ష, అధికారాని మంత్రిగారు నాకు ధనవంతులగుటచేత బడ్జెటును తయారుచేయుటలో ధనవంతుల బడ్జెటువలె లాబు (deficit) లేకుండా తయారుచేశారు. అంతేకాకుండా కొత్త పన్నులు (taxes) వేయవలసిన అవసరంలేకుండానే ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటును తయారుచేయగలిగారు. దీనికి కారణం ఇటువంటి sales tax పన్నును పెంచుచేసి వర్తకులవద్దనుంచే కాక consumers (వోజుదారు) వద్దనుంచికూడా sales tax ను వసూలుచేయదలచినారు కాబట్టి పని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"చాలా జిల్లాలో ఆహారపదార్థాలను decontrol చేసినను ఇంకా రేషనింగ్ ఉద్దేశ్యముల జీతములకోసమై 116 లక్షల రూపాయల డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. ఈవిధంగా 116 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఎందుకు ఖర్చుపెట్టాలో నాకు అర్థంకావటం లేదు.

"ఇప్పుడు రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న చాలా కొరత (deficit) జిల్లాలలో రేషనింగు లీసి వేసినారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈవిధంగాచేసికూడా ఈ deficit జిల్లాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి (urban areas) పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో రేషనింగ్ లీసివేయలేదు. ఈవిధంగా ఎందుకు చేయవలసినవచ్చిందో కారణం తెలియటంలేదు. ఉదాహరణగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాను గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో 38 లక్షల జనాభాకుపైగా ఉన్నది.

[Sri P. Venkatachalamaji] [3rd March 1948]

జనబంటి జిల్లాలో పెర పట్టణం పాలకమండలి వికాస పట్టణం, విజయనగరం మొదలైనవి పట్టణాలలో ఏ రెండు లక్షలలో, రెండున్నర లక్షలలో జనాభా ఉంటుంది. జిల్లాలో ఉండే జనబంటి 35, 36 లక్షలమంది ప్రజలకు రేషనింగు తీసివేయడం వలన ప్రత్యేకంగా అవకాశముంది ఈ పట్టణాలలో ఉండే జనబంటి రెండు లక్షలలో, రెండు లక్షల యాభై వేలమందికి తిండి దొరకక వాడవడతారని నేను అనుకోను.

“ఈ rationing ను urban areas (పట్టణ ప్రాంతాల) లో కూడా తీసివేయవలసినదని మొన్న 27 వ తారీఖున మా వికాస పట్టణం జిల్లాలోని 15 మంది (Legislators) సభ్యులకు సంతకము చేసే ఒక మెమోరాండంను మన Food Minister (ఆహారశాఖా మంత్రి) గారికి ఇచ్చాము. మా జిల్లాలోని పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా వంట నీ తీసివేయవలసినదిగా వారికి represent చేసినాము. అందుకు వారు మా వికాస పట్టణం జిల్లాలో పండి భాగ్యంతో మీరు సరిపట్టుకోగలిగితే, కోటా ఇప్పించమని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ఆమోదన పరిస్థితులలో ఉండగలిగినట్లయితే మీ జిల్లాలో రేషనింగు తీసివేయవటానికి వారు కేమీ అడ్డంకరచులేదని తెలియచ్చారు. అలాగ కానుండా మా కోటాను మా కిప్పించినట్లయితే మా వికాస పట్టణం జిల్లాలో మేము ఆహారపదార్థాలను సదుపాయము చేసుకోగలమని మేము చెప్పాము. దానికి వారు బదులుగా కోటా ఇవ్వటానికి ఏమిలేదు; మీ జిల్లాలో పండిదానితో మీరు సరిపట్టుకోగలరని మీరు మాటయిచ్చి ఆ ప్రకారము మీ జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు ప్రాసినట్లయితే మీ జిల్లాలోని urban areas (పట్టణ ప్రాంతాల) లో కూడా రేషనింగు తీసివేయవలసినదిగా వారు తెలియచ్చారు.

“ఇవివరకు యుద్ధము జరిగినప్పుడు కూడా యుద్ధానంతరం ఇంతకాలంవరకు కృత్రిమము ఉండడంకాని, రేషనింగు ఉండడంకాని జరిగి యుండలేదు. కాని ఇప్పుడు యుద్ధం ముగిసి సుమారు 3 సంవత్సరాలయినప్పటికీ ఈ కంట్రీయ్లో, రేషనింగు ఉండడానికి కారణం ఏమిటో నాకు తెలియకుండా ఉన్నది.

“గవర్నమెంటును వచ్చే జనబంటి పంట రెక్కలు పొరపాటుగాను, తక్కువగాను వస్తున్నాయని నా అభిప్రాయము. లేకపోతే ప్రభుత్వమువారు రేషనింగును ఇంకా ఎందుకు తీసివేయకులేమో అర్థంకావడంలేదు. ఒక సంగతి మనవిచేస్తాను. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం ఈ పట్టణాలలో ప్రాదేయమందివానికి ఇప్పుడు 8 అత్యున్నత విద్యుత్ నీ ఎవ్వరూ కాంట్రీమచేస్తున్నారేమో చెప్పగలరా? వారు ఎవోవిధంగా వారికి కావలసిన విద్యుత్తు కొనుక్కుంటున్నారు. దీని అర్థము ఏమిటి? అందుచే ఈ urban areas లో వంటనీ రేషనింగు తీసివేయవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విధంగానే ఇప్పుడు ఈ రేషనింగు స్టాప్ వారిలో కొంత ఖర్చు చేయవలసిన 116 లక్షల రూపాయలలోనుంచి ఒక కోటి రూపాయలవైతను ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రాజెక్టు (irrigation projects) ల క్రింద ఖర్చు చేసినట్లయితే అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి (Grow More Food) కి ఎక్కువ అవకాశాలుంటాయని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“వికాస పట్టణం జిల్లాలో నాడవలసిన వంతెన (bridge) నిర్మించటానికిగాను బడ్జెటులోడబ్బు provide చేసినందుకు అధిక మంత్రిగారికి అభినందనములు. ఈ వంతెన కన్నకూడా నెల్లియర్ల వంతెన (bridge) కట్టుట చాలా ముఖ్య అవసరము. దీనికికూడా గవర్నమెంటువారు supplementary budget లో ఏ లక్ష రూపాయలలో provide చేస్తే బాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ఫిబ్రవరి 25 వ తారీకు “హిందూ” (Hindu) పత్రికలో లక్ష రూపాయలకు ఒక deep X-Ray, 30 వేల రూపాయలకు ఒక deep X-Ray యంత్రాలు ఇక్కడ install చేస్తున్నట్లు వార్త (news) ఉన్నది. ఇవివరలో వికాస పట్టణం అను

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పరిశోధన రేడియం ట్రీట్మెంట్ మెషిన్ ఉంటుందేది. యంత్రం వచ్చే ముందు ఆ radium treatment machine ను ఎక్కడికో తీసుకొని వెళ్లిపోయారు. ఇప్పుడు deep X-Ray examination నేర్చుకోవడానికి వేదాన్తియులు విశాఖపట్టణం నుంచి ఇక్కడకు వచ్చి ఇక్కడ నెల, 15 రోజులూ, నెల రోజులూ ఉండి ఆది నేర్చుకొని వెళ్లవలసివస్తోంది. దీనివల్ల విద్యార్థులకు వ్యయ ప్రయాణాలు గలుగుతున్నవి. కాబట్టి ఈ రెండు deep X-Ray యంత్రములలో ఒకదానిని విశాఖపట్టణం ఆసుపత్రిలో provide చేయవలసినదని నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. (Interruption.)

“ఇప్పుడు మధురలో ఒక deep X-Ray ఉన్నది. మద్రాసులో 3 ఉన్నాయి. కాబట్టి ఒకదానిని మా విశాఖపట్టణం King George Hospital కు ఇప్పించగోర్తాను.

“1942 వ సంవత్సరంలో నా మిత్రులు ఏకాదశామిగారు Chairman గా ఉన్నప్పుడు మా విజయనగరం మునిసిపాలిటీలో నిబ్బంద ప్రాథమిక విద్యకుగాను (compulsory elementary education) ఎడ్యుకేషన్ ట్యాక్స్ (education tax) వేశారు. ఈ education tax వసూలుచేస్తున్నారేకాని ఏ మునిసిపాలిటీలోను compulsory education నడుస్తున్నట్లు కనిపించడంలేదు.

“ప్రస్తుతం హైదరాబాద్ సంస్థాన సరిహద్దులలో జరుగుతున్న పోరాటాలను, బోంబేలను తగ్గించడానికిగాను మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు Home Guards ను కొన్ని జిల్లాల్లో ఏర్పాటుచేస్తూ మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో ఇటువంటి Home Guards ను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసిన అవసరములేదనే ఉద్దేశంతో మా జిల్లాలో ఈ training ఇప్పించడంలేదు. మా జిల్లాలోనూడా ఇటువంటి training అవసరమని వెంటనే అక్కడనూడా Home Guards ను ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“మునిసిపాలిటీలలో ఉండే Highway road లను ఇప్పుడు మునిసిపాలిటీవారు గాని, Highways department వారుగాని మరమ్మత్తు చేయించుటలేదు. మునిసిపాలిటీవారిని అడిగితే Highways department వారు చేయించాలని, Highways department వారిని అడిగితే మునిసిపాలిటీవారు చేయించాలని అంటుండమువల్ల ఈ రోడ్లు మరమ్మత్తులు లేకుండా ఉన్నవి. కాబట్టి ఈ రోడ్లను తిరిగి మునిసిపాలిటీలకు hand over చేస్తే చాగుంటుందనిపిస్తే నా అభిప్రాయము.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“Mr. President, Sir . . .” 1-15

“I offer my hearty congratulations to the Hon. Minister for Finance on his presentation of the first annual budget of this Province after the national emancipation into freedom. A balanced budget with a nominal surplus at a time when a heavy loss of revenue due to extension of Prohibition is expected and with provision for schemes of all round development does every credit to the Finance Minister and the Government. We were committed to the policy of Prohibition and when we learn that from October 2nd the whole Province will go dry, we feel that it will be an occasion over which Madras should feel rightly proud of achieving the dearest and best-cherished of the objectives of the Great Father of the Nation. May his spirit rejoice. p.m.

“Although the budgetary position of the Province has been presented to be satisfactory, it is regrettable to bear in mind the fact that the lot of the common man in the land is no whit better

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than it was before. Food position is still represented to be grave, scarcity of essentials of life persists, inflation is still on the wing and day by day the living index is mounting higher and higher and his meagre resources fail to procure him the bare necessities to keep his body and soul together. Independence could not bring him the long expected succour or any hope of early redemption from a seemingly perpetual state of want and misery and consequently there exists among the people at large an intense and widespread feeling of bitter disappointment and disgust, that the popular Government did not fulfil the pledges and promises held out to them continuously during the past several decades of agitation. They feel that the conditions in the land are now no better, if not worse than what they were before the advent of Independence. Frequent strikes both of the labour and the educated classes are nothing but an external manifestation of the deep-seated discontent with the present outlook on men and matters. Several villages have no supply of drinking water worth the name and protected water-supply to them is still a fond dream. We say, we have not enough sets to attend to this need. The poor agriculturist clamours for manure and cake. We say, we have not enough of it and drive him to the blackmarket. The poor public servant craves for more allowances to cope with rising prices. We say, we have not enough funds to go round or proper machinery to check the soaring prices. The poor teacher groans under perpetual and proverbial poverty and we offer him nothing but the stone for the bread. The list can be multiplied but the Government can only pity them and pity themselves for their inability to help them. But for the last piece of the most humane service rendered by our Bapujee to the common man by exercising his personal influence for the decontrolling of foodstuffs, the plight of the common man would have continued to be miserable for how long we would not have known.

"The food situation in the Province is said to be still grave and threatening according to the arithmetics of the Government. It will even be so on the paper especially as long as profiteering and blackmarketing go unchallenged and so long as they are not brought to book by stern methods. Bapujee was ever expressing his admiration for the ingenuity of South Indians which helps them to help themselves in the worst conditions of food scarcity. That Madras need never be afraid of starvation was his firm belief and let us place our faith in that belief. Instead of growing panicky, let us strive to utilize that ingenuity we are credited with to avert the threatening food crisis with courage, confidence and above all with a sense of emergency. The Government at the same time would do well to repose implicit confidence in the advice given us and adopt immediate measures of complete decontrol in the whole Province lifting the ban on transport from district to district and from province to province with the permission of the Central Government. The plea that such a free and unrestricted passage of food materials from surplus areas to deficit areas will make both the areas starve is untenable and against common experience. Half-way measures of decontrol are unhelpful and positively harmful

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and should be abandoned even at this stage with least hesitation. It is indeed futile under the present conditions for the Government to think of controlling part or whole of the food supply in the Province. Our past experience should tell us that Government would be unable to check blackmarketing and corruption and would only increase the miseries of the law-abiding common man. Experience of decontrol of sugar must give necessary confidence that complete decontrol and unrestricted transport are the only remedies to avert any crisis due to shortage. At the same time, the Government should also adopt measures of augmenting production of supplementary foodstuffs by a vigorous practical drive of Grow More Food campaign. The crisis may develop from July to September and we should try to augment our food resources by all available means of supply. I would even suggest in this connexion the Government offering a graded scale of bonus to increased production by ryots over and above an average five-year production figure of an individual ryot. Above all, the real fillip lies in expediting with frantic speed the major irrigation schemes on hand, the Tungabhadra Project, the Ramapadasagar Scheme, the Kistna-Pennar Project, etc., together with all possible minor irrigation works in view of the fundamental fact, viz., that the ryot is not constitutionally lazy but his best efforts lose in the sand due to lack of enough water.

"The Hon. Minister for Food, Government of India, was kind enough to render us an all-out assistance to avert the crisis.

"Now that the report of the Economic Planning Committee has been published, a comprehensive scheme of agricultural development as envisaged in the recommendations of the Committee should have been initiated in our Province as part of planning for economic regeneration of the Province. Organizing of non-profit making bodies like the co-operatives to replace the middlemen between the agriculturist and the consumers pilot schemes for experimenting with co-operative farming under state auspices and organization and development of co-operative colonies in unoccupied cultivable waste lands, starting of co-operative finance corporation to assist and finance agriculture and such allied organizations should be started as early as possible to ensure rapid progress in agricultural development. The budget provides for the organization of co-operative housing societies in urban areas but such societies are as much necessary in rural areas where the vast devastations by fire, almost common every year, can be effectively checked. In this connexion I may invite the attention of the Government to the inordinate delay made by them in their decision regarding the producer societies in the Circar districts which are now simply kept defunct with their huge capital of over 2 crores lying idle in the banks for the past one year without any utility to the community or the shareholders. It is a matter for deep regret that while co-operative movement is receiving unmeasured support in all civilized nations in the West and while the Government of India have given unequivocal directive for its encouragement, its healthful activity is cribbed and cabined in this regard in this Province, on

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account of Governmental indecision. I request the Government to expedite their decision as further delay entails gradual frittering away of people's moneys collected by the Government. In this connexion I may be allowed to suggest that they may be utilized for the distribution of house building materials like iron and steel, cement, agricultural implements, etc., among many other requisites which are now in great demand.

"On the provision in the budget towards augmenting the police force in the Province, we should only express our regret for finding ourselves compelled to undertake this measure on account of the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the land soon after the advent of freedom. Increasing police force as a first step and later resorting to punitive legislation to quell disorders among our own people, cannot be a pleasant undertaking on the part of any Government, much less on the part of the Government, the members of which are wedded to the creed of non-violence and universal love. We can only hope that the need for such measures would disappear and perfect peace and harmony would soon be established in the land. The Government should also try to inculcate a spirit of service in the policemen to the public, and to the Government in view of the fact that the common man usually looks upon them as proverbial mischief mongers with notorious corruption, acting more as bullies than as real friends of the people. To obviate this defect, right men with necessary educational qualifications should be recruited to the rank and file of the force. At the same time it should be borne in mind that no police force as it is at present paid, can be expected either to be sincere and above board or really efficient in the discharge of their duty. They must be given their living wage and their heads kept above water just as any other public servant is kept . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO:—"Sir, they must be made as contented in the matter of emoluments as the postmen, for instance, if we really want them to be the bulwarks of the people as in the countries of the West.

"The expenditure on education includes for the first time provision for making an earnest beginning for the reorganization of education on the lines of the bifurcation scheme and for starting basic education schools in the Province. Education is not receiving the necessary attention it deserves as occupying the foremost place of importance in national reconstruction. The policy of continuing the existing form of cheap education as well as our outlook on the content and methods of education, must be changed. That cheap education is worse than bad education and more dangerous than no education is the opinion of a great educationist of India. It is still left in the hands of private managements and local boards who

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run them as commercial concerns trading in the sacred name of educational institutions. Under local boards, these institutions are still worse having a greater part to play in local politics than in education proper. The condition of an elementary school with its scanty accommodation and miserably poor equipment is deplorable and pathetic children, the real wealth of the nation, have to be paid greater attention and should be taken proper care of if we are out to build a healthy and prosperous nation. Education is the sacred trust of the State and unless Government take up the entire management and direction of our educational institutions, at least until the secondary school stage, no appreciable good can be achieved and national progress remains a myth. A comprehensive five-year plan for the liquidation of illiteracy is urgently necessary as we are now committed to adult suffrage. Model residential schools must be provided as they go a long way to develop a spirit of fraternity among the future generation rooting out communalism and culminating in real nationhood. Steps should be taken to provide our schools with modern means of education through radio sets and equipment of visual education. There is not much room in our curriculum for the development of character, discipline and such other virtues that go a long way to combat the existing evils. Physical education exists in our schools more as a sham and mockery to satisfy the inspectorate for getting grants than to fulfil its important role in national regeneration. It is in fact the lack of provision in our schools for such organization and extra curricular activities in the real and proper sense that induced our young folk to join in the innumerable extraneous organizations of doubtful value as revealed in our recent national tragic experience. Lack of discipline in schools has become so notorious that almost all the organizations, political, social and communal that we find outside, can also be found inside our schools in active form. Expenditure on inspectorate can be curtailed by replacing the annual inspection of secondary schools by biennial inspections. About two years ago, the Government issued a comprehensive questionnaire on the re-organization of education and nothing has been heard about the action of the Government on the answers received. Regarding the question of finance for the Government to take up education wholesale, it should be borne in mind that the local bodies and the private managements are no more than middlemen in the field of education and the sooner they are eliminated the better for the nation. Fewer efficient schools will be better and more conducive to better education than a large number of inefficient schools upon which moneys are poured as in sand. The results, as can be seen at present, are positively harmful and mischievous.

"It is gratifying to note from the budget that provision is made for improvement of existing facilities in the Madras Stanley and Andhra Medical Colleges with a view to provide 100 seats in each with corresponding improvements to the hospitals attached. At the same time, it cannot but be regretted that due to exigencies, the proposed colleges at Madura and Guntur have to be closed down. In the case of the Andhra Medical College and the King

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George Hospital, the existing facilities are too inadequate even for the present strength of students. Though sanction of funds for improvements was made and plans for carrying them out were ready, yet priority consideration and official red tape have solidly stood in the way of actual execution in time. It is not enough if arrangements exist on paper for satisfying public opinion. The machinery for the completion of work must be set up and driven with sufficient speed if the vast Andhra area is really to be served by a single college and the hospital.

" Till recently, the recruitment to Civil Assistant Surgeon Cadre was made against an age-limit of 32. Now it is proposed to be lowered to 30 with the result that several medical graduates who have already put in varying periods of temporary service are precluded from appearing for the selection. In the King George Hospital, actually 22 people now on temporary service are affected. This is unjust. The new age-limit should not affect people with service but should only be applied to new entrants in future. I am sure Government will rectify this injustice at an early date so as to give an opportunity to the existing incumbents to find permanent places in the service.

" Moreover, in the near future, several experts on the teaching side are retiring on superannuation and we have not enough post-graduates to fill up the vacancies and to keep the teaching side alive and efficient. So there is a strong case for retaining all the post-graduates now in temporary cadre and for giving chance for qualified men from outside to enter permanent service.

" Deep X-ray therapy is an urgent and long-felt need in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. The plan has to be urgently ordered for and installed during this year so that the final year students of the Andhra Medical College need not go all the way to Madras for a brief training at great expense and inconvenience.

" Of course, there is always the question of so much to do and so little done in the sphere of public administration but we have to leave no stone unturned to provide those minimum and crying amenities to the people if we place before us the ideal of making life in free India worth living and worthy of our great traditions and culture.

" Regarding water-supply to Vizagapatam town, the military have asked the municipality to sign an agreement and the same has been signed and sent to the military authorities. I do not know what the Government are going to do about it and at what stage the matter is. Summer is fast approaching and people will suffer much for want of water if no proper arrangements are made for supplying water. Further on the 14th and the 15th, the Prime Minister is visiting Vizagapatam and I wish that early action is taken to avert water scarcity. I request Government to take up the matter with the Central Government and see that the water works are handed over to the municipality.

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"Regarding the dairy farm, I must thank Government for having taken it and for handing over the dairy farm to the department concerned. I request that steps may be taken to supply milk soon.

"Regarding scavengers, Government have sanctioned one crore of rupees for house building and for other amenities to Harijans. We have 5,000 scavengers in Vizagapatam town and there is no housing scheme for them up to now. I request Government to go into the matter and do the needful.

"Regarding the extension of Vizagapatam town, we have passed a resolution and sent the same to Government and I hope Government will accept it and give grants for roads so that we can extend the town limits. Government, I am sure, realize that the population of the town in 1942 was 70,000 but it has now swollen to 1,20,000 and it is ever on the increase now that the ship-building yard is there and the University and the military are there. I request Government to accept the limits of the town and give the municipality grants for roads. I thank you, Sir, for the time that you have so kindly given me."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU:—“అధ్యక్ష, స్వరాజ్య సిద్ధ అయిన పిదప దేశమంతా శాంతి వీచికలు పరివ్యాప్తమై అందరము ఆనంద దోలికలలో నుభిస్తామని ఆశించాము. 1917 వ సంవత్సరము నుండి ఆనేకుపీఠావళల పరివ్యాప్తమై నటు వంటి స్వాతంత్ర సమరములలో ప్రవేశించిన మాజీసైన్యము ఉత్తమమైనటువంటి, పవిత్రమైనటువంటి, సస్య శ్యామలమైనటువంటి భారత దేశ చిత్రాన్ని మా కంటియందుకు పెట్టుకొని దేశసేవ చేశాము. 2.45 P.M.

“దేశంలోని ప్రతి వ్యక్తి స్వేచ్ఛగా, తాను సంస్కృతంక్రమణి నుభంగా తోచేటట్లు చూడాలని, 144 వ section, లాల్ బాద్లీ, తుపాకి మదమ, పోలీసు డాప్టర్స్ ఆఫీసులపించాలని ఎల్లప్పుడూ చాటాము. స్వాతంత్ర సిద్ధికాగానే ఈ దుర్లయాలు తొలగిపోతాయని ఎన్నో కలలు మూతము కన్నాము. ఆ ఆసలు నేడు నిరాశలైంది. ను “అధ్యక్ష, ఆ రోజులలో (1930, 1932, 1940, 1942 వ సంవత్సరాలలో) మీరు, మీకు, ఈ నాడు మర్కటలగా ఉన్న మన మిత్రులు అందరము రాజకీయ బంధిలమై కారాగారములలో ముగ్గుచున్నాము. ఏమని భావించామా, మన జైల్ల శాఖామిత్రులగు శ్రీ మాధవ మీసకాగారికి జ్ఞాపకము చేస్తాను. ఆనాడు ఈ కారాగృహాల నన్నింటిని ప్రతి మానవులకు మూసవ ప్రవృత్తిని కలగచేసేటటువంటి పవిత్ర దేవాలయములుగా మార్పు చేయాలని, అటువంటి కార్య విధానాలను అనుసరించాలని గాలిలో మేడలు ఏమేమా కట్టాము. ఆ ఊహాసాధాలు నేడు కూలిపోయినాయి. గాలిమేడలలోనుంచి పాతాళలోకము లోనికి పడిపోయినాయి. మనము విలాటి చార్జీలను, ఏ తుపాకి మదమలను గర్హించామా ఆ లాల్ బాద్లీ ఆ తుపాకి మదమలనే మనము కూడా మనలోటి రాజకీయ వాదులమీద విప్పల విడిగా ప్రయోగిస్తున్నాము. మనలో రాజకీయ విచిత్రాలు ఉన్న వారిని మనం కారాగృహాలలో నిర్బంధించి మనము ఇదెవరకు అనుభవించిన హింసలవంటి వాటికే వానికూడా గురిచేయవలసినచిన్నటువంటి వరదృష్ట విధి మనకు కలిగింది. ఇది చాలా అక్రమమైనటువంటి విషయమని ముఖ్యంగా కాంగ్రెస్ పక్షభక్తులవారికి చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందుకు విచారించుచున్నాను.

[Sri A. Govindacharyulu]

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“మహాత్మా గాంధీ మరణానికి కారణమైనందుకే మానవ విశ్వాసానికి, ఆతపోనరించిన మహామౌనక చర్యకు ఇక్కడ ఉన్న వారికి ఏ విధమైన సంబంధమైనా ఉన్నదా అని అలోచించకుండా, నిజానిజములు గమనించకుండా, విచారణ చేయకుండా మన ప్రభుత్వం కొంతమంది నిర్దోషులను కారాగార బంధితులను చేసింది. మహాత్ముడి కనుక నిజంగా గుండు చెబ్బులకు గురి అయి, తప్పించుకొని మరణించకుండా జీవించి ఉండి ఉంటే, ఆయన హంతకుని జీవితానికికూడా బాధ్యత వహించి అతనిని కాపాడి ఉండే వాడు. కాని ఈనాడు మనము ఆ కారణ స్వరూపుని పేరిట, ఆ అహింసా వాది పేరిట, ఆ ప్రేమమూర్తి పేరిట సత్యా సత్యాల్లను గుర్తించకుండా మన పశుబలాన్ని నిర్దోషులపై ప్రయోగించవలసిన దుస్థితి మనకు ఏర్పడింది. దీనికి ముఖ్య కారణం మనం సదుత్తరమైనా మనకు నే ప్రభుత్వయంత్రం. మనను బ్రిటిష్ విశ్వాసము వదలినా, వారిచే నిర్దిష్ట బడిన ఈ యంత్ర విశ్వాసము మనని వదలివెట్టిక పడించి విప్పిచేసి వేస్తోంది. మనము ఈ యంత్రము బేతులలోనికి పోవలసివచ్చింది. మనము ఈనాడుకూడా మనలో రాజకీయవిచిత్రాలున్న వారిమీద ఆ బ్రిటిష్ యంత్ర విశ్వాసాన్ని, బ్రిటిష్ రాజనీతిని ప్రయోగిస్తున్నాము నునకు చెప్పినట్లు యంత్రము సదుపయోగము కాని, యంత్రము తన ఇష్టప్రకారము పనుచుకొడదు. ఈ విధంగా ఈ యంత్రాన్ని ఈ రైలును యధా వ్యూహ వదలివేస్తే రైలు పట్టాలు తప్పు వచ్చు, దేశం ప్రజలు అపార కష్టానికి గురి కావలసి వస్తుందేమోననికూడా నేను భయపడుతున్నాను.

“ఈ పరిస్థితుల విషయమై కొన్ని సంగతులు మనవి చేస్తాను. ఒక సంఘాన్ని, unlawful association గా ప్రకటించడంలే, ఆ సంఘం ఎటువంటి పనులు చేస్తోంది, సంఘంలోని సభ్యులు ఎటువంటివారు అని పరిశీలించడం అతి ముఖ్యమైన విషయం. అంతేకాని రాత్రి ఒక సంఘాన్ని అక్రమ సంఘంగా ప్రకటించి ఉపయోగం కాక పూర్వమే, నిర్దోషులను ఎన్నడూ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఎదిరించకుండా పరిహరించి, బాధ్యతగల పెద్ద ముఠాల్లను నిజా నిజాలు గుర్తించకుండా, ఏ విధమైన విచారణ జరపకుండా నిర్బంధించి కారాగారములకు తీసుకొనిపోవడము ఏ బాధ్యతాయుత ప్రభుత్వము, ముఖ్యంగా ప్రజా ప్రతినిధి ప్రభుత్వమైన కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసిన పని మాత్రము కాదని నేను చెప్పటానికి చాలా విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఇది సక్రమమైన రాజనీతికాదు.

“ఈ సందర్భంలో జరిగిన కొన్ని అక్రమాలను గురించి ఉదాహరణంగా మనవి చేస్తాను. నా జిల్లా అయిన పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాకు చెందిన కొవ్వూరులో 60 సంవత్సరాల వయస్సుగల ఒక వృద్ధుని కోర్కాగృహంలో బంధించారు. కారణమేమీ అంటే ఆయన ఎప్పుడో ఒక రోజున R.S.S. (రాష్ట్రీయ సేవక సంఘం) వారి సభకు ఆహ్వానిత వహించినట్లు పోలీసువారి రికార్డులలో ఉన్నదట. ఆయనను నేనూ 1917 వ సంవత్సరంలో కాంగ్రెస్ లో చేరినప్పటినుంచి ఎరుగుదును. ఆయన కాంగ్రెస్ వాది. మహాత్మాగాంధీగారి భక్తులలో పరిమళ భక్తుడు. కాంగ్రెసు వాదులమని చెప్పుకునే చాలామంది కన్న ఆయన నిజమైన కాంగ్రెసు వాది. అతి ఉత్తముడు. అటువంటి వయోవృద్ధుని ఆ గ్రామంలోని కిట్టనివారు చెప్పిన మాటలను ఆధారం చేసి కొని పోలీసువారు నిర్బంధించి కారాగారంలో పెట్టారు. ఇది ఎంత అక్రమమైన చర్యయో ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంకనూ ఏలూరులో విద్యార్థులను leading lawyer లను జైల్లో ఉంచారు. ఈ R.S.S. లో మెంబర్లుగా చేరినవారు ఈ సంఘము ముఖ్యంగా మత విశ్వాసాన్ని అభివృద్ధి చేసుకొనే సంఘముగానే భావించేవారుగాని, ఇది ఒక రాజకీయ సంఘమని

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గాని, అందులో మహాత్మా గాంధీని హత్యచేయటానికి తలపెట్టే సంఘమని కాని ఎవ్వరూ కలలో కూడా ఊహించి ఉండరు. ఈ విషయాలను వీరందరూ జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు, జిల్లా పోలీసు అధికారులకు తెలియచేసినారు. ఎప్పుడైతే ఈ R.S.S. ను అక్రమ సంఘంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిశేధించారో వెంటనే వారు వారి సభ్యత్వాలకు రాజీనామాలు చేశారు. వీరి విషయమై నిరోధాలని జిల్లా అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేసినట్లు నాకు తెలిస్తోంది. నా constituency నుంచి ఇప్పటివరకు నాకు 16 registered cover లు ఈ సందర్భంలో వచ్చి వీరిని కాబట్టి వీరిని వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు విడుదల చేయించవలసినదిగా వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ R.S.S. ను నిశేధించే సందర్భంలో కొంతమంది విద్యార్థులను కూడా నిర్బంధించినారని మనవి చేశాను. వీరిలో కొంతమంది ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీఖున University examination కు వెళ్లవలసినవారు ఉన్నారు. వీరిని వెంటనే విడుదల చేయకపోతే వారు పరీక్షకు కూర్చోలేరు. ఇప్పుడు వారు పరీక్షకు వెళ్లకపోతే September లో కూడా పరీక్షకు వెళ్లటకు అవకాశము లేదు. ఈ విషయముల నన్నింటిని నాకు వారి తల్లిదండ్రులు తెలియపరచినారు. వారు ఈ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ప్రాసక్యూట్టును, జిల్లా అధికారులు వారి విడుదల నిశ్చారము చేసినారని నాకు తెలియవచ్చింది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు వీరిని వెంటనే విడుదల చేయించవలసినదిగా వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా ఒక్క విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. మా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో మహాత్మా గాంధీకి అపచారము చేయదలచినవారు ఒక్కరూ లేరు. అటువంటి మానవ విశాదము కలియుగ రాక్షసుడు, కరమ పాతకుడు ఆంధ్రులలో ఎవ్వడు లేడని నేను వొక్కొక్కాడై చెబుతున్నాను. (Hear, hear.)

“ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు అవలంబించుచున్న నిర్బంధ విధానమును గూర్చి చెబుతాను. ఈ నిర్బంధ విధానంవలన ప్రజలలో ఆశాంతి, ఆసంతృప్తి వీరివద్దకున్నాయి కాని ఏ విధంగాను ఉపయోగం జరుగజాలలేదు. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రయోగిస్తున్న లాఠీ చార్జీలవల్ల, తుపాకీ మదనులవల్ల నిరోధాలను ఆకారంగా నిర్బంధించడంవల్ల ప్రజలలో ప్రభుత్వంపట్ల సానుభూతి పోతుందని చెప్పవలసివచ్చినందుకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి నిర్బంధ విధానాన్ని మనము ప్రభుత్వంలోనికి వచ్చేనాటివరకు గర్హించినామని మనము జ్ఞాపకంచేసుకోవడం అత్యవసరము. ఈ రోజున మన రాష్ట్రంలో పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లున్నాయి, ఎవరు దోషులు, ఎవరు నిరోధులు అనే విషయాలను మన మునగడంకు కొని ప్రవర్తించడం అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైన విషయం. ఉత్తర హిందూస్థానంలోని పరిస్థితులకు మన రాష్ట్రంలోని పరిస్థితులకు ఏ విధంగాను సంబంధములేదు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఒక అర్హుని ఇచ్చినదంటే, దాని ఫలితములు మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఏ విధంగా ఉంటాయో చక్కగా యోచించాలి. అవసరమైతే ఈ పరిస్థితుల నన్నింటిని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారికి మనవి చేసుకోవాలి, కాని ఆ విధంగా కాకుండా ‘దున్నపోతు ఈ నిందంటే అత్రు దాడను కట్టివేయ’ మన్న విధంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తే ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజల సానుభూతి కోల్పోతుందని, ప్రజలకు కాంగ్రెస్ పై అదరాధిమానాలు సడలి పోతాయని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ సందర్భంలో జైల్ల సంగతిని మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ విషయమై మొదటిలో కొంత చెప్పాను. ఈ జైళ్ల పరిపాలనా విధానం మారాలని మనము 1920 వ సంవత్సరం నుంచి house-top మీద నుంచి చెబుతున్నాము. మనము ‘రాయ్ వెల్లూరు

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సెంట్రల్ జైలులో, కోయంబత్తూరు సెంట్రల్ జైలులో, తిరుచనాపల్లి జైలు మున్నగు వాటిని ఒక్కొక్కదానిని ఒక్కొక్క పారిశ్రామిక విభాగమునకు ప్రదేశంగా చేయడం ఆత్యవసరము. ఇదే విధంగా జిల్లాలలో ఉండే headquarters జైళ్లను పారిశ్రామిక కేంద్రాలుగా చేయాలి. ఒక దానిలో యంత్ర పరిశ్రమ, ఇంకొక దానిలో నూలు పరిశ్రమ, మరొక దానిలో చెప్పల పరిశ్రమ, ఈ విధంగా వివిధ పరిశ్రమలను వివిధ కేంద్రాలలో స్థాపించడం ఆత్యంత ప్రాధాన్యమైన విషయం. ఈ విధమైన మార్పు లేమియు తీసుకొని రాదలచినట్లు బడ్జెటును చూచినట్లైతే నాకేమీ గోచరించుట లేదు. ఈ విషయములలో తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా నా మిత్రులగు మాధవ మీసక గారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మనము ఇప్పుడు 1872 వ సంవత్సరంలో ఉన్నామని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంటే మన ప్రభుత్వ శాఖల ఆఫీసులలో కనులు జరిగే విధానాలు అప్పటికీ ఇప్పటికీ ఏమీ మారలేదని, మనమింకా ఆ బ్రిటిష్ రాజనీతిజ్ఞులనే సంసరిస్తున్నామని తెలియపరుస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరకు 197 వ సంవత్సరంలో కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రభుత్వములోనికి వచ్చినప్పుడు బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వము ఉన్నది కాబట్టి ఈ విధానాలను మార్పు చేయటం సాధ్యం కాలేదని ఆనూనవచ్చును కాని ఈనాడు మనకు అటువంటి అడ్డంకులు ఏమీలేవు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మన చేతులలో ఉంది, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలన్నీ మన పాలన క్రిందే ఉన్నాయి. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ తుప్తు పట్టిపోయిన వాత సిద్ధాంతాలనే పట్టుకు పాకులాడడం నాకు అర్థంకావడంలేదు. ఈ వాళ్ళ ఒక ఆఫీసుకు మనము ఒక ఆర్థికపరిశీలన దానిమీదని రెండు సంవత్సరముల తరువాతనే ఆర్థిక పరిశీలన చేయాలి. ఎవ్వరినీ సంబంధించిన ఆధిపత్యంకోసం నీ ఆరోపణలు చేయటంలేదు. యదార్థంగా ఈనాడు పరిస్థితులు ఏ విధంగా ఉన్నాయో ప్రభుత్వం వాటికి తెలియజేయుటయే నా ఉద్దేశము. ఈ వాళ్ళ ఒక కాగితాని సెక్రటరీ ట్రీయరుకు పంపించామంటే, ఆ కాగితం అసిస్టెంట్ సెక్రటరీ (Assistant Secretary) దగ్గరకు అక్కడనుంచి Superintendent దగ్గరకు, అక్కడనుంచి గుమాస్తా దగ్గరకు వెళుతుంది. ఆ గుమాస్తా దానిని referred to Health department అని endorse చేసి Health department కు పంపిస్తే ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఆ కాగితం వారి డిపార్టుమెంటుకు చెందినదో లేదో జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించి చివరకు మా డిపార్టుమెంటుకు సంబంధించినది కాదని, రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు చెందినదని తిరిగి పంపిస్తే మళ్లా ఈ కాగితాన్ని రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు పంపిస్తే ఎంత కాలానికి ఆ కాగితం మీద ఆర్డర్లు పడజానూ అలోచించుకోండి. ప్రభుత్వ departments ఈ విధంగా ఏ కాగితం ఏ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు చెందినదో నులభంగా తెలుసుకోలేని పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రము rotten అయిపోయింది. ఇంక జిల్లాలలోని కలెక్టర్ల శాసనాలు దూరమై మరీ ఘోరం. కాగితం ఆఫీసులోనికి వెళ్లితే దానిమీద disposal ఇవ్వడానికి సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుంది. కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో కాగితం కనుపించదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులను చక్కజేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం సర్వశక్తుల పాటుపడితేనే కాని లాభంలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“క్రింద ఉద్యోగస్తులపై పై ఉద్యోగస్తులు (officers) confidential sheets వ్రాసే practice ఒకటి ఉన్నది. ఈ system కూడా 1872 ప్రాంతంలో విరచి నటువంటిదే. ఈ confidential sheets మీద, 1, 2, 3 అని వలస సంఖ్యలు (Serial Nos.) వేయరు. ఈ system వలన గుమాస్తాలకు, ఇతర చిన్న ఉద్యోగస్తులకు చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. పై అధికారుల ఆదరాధి మానాలు సంపాదించ గలిగినటువంటి వారికి ప్రమాదకాలములు వస్తున్నాయి కాని ఇతరులకు అన్యాయము జరుగు

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తోంది. ఒక ఉద్యోగస్తుని confidential sheets లో officer పెడుగు రాయడం చివరకు ఆ సంగతిని ఆ ఉద్యోగస్తునికి తెలియజేయాలని ఉన్నది. కాని ఎవ్వరూ ఆ విధంగా చేయటంలేదు. ఏ గుమాస్తా పెనైనా కోపంపనే అతని భవిష్యత్తు నంతను officer లు పాడు చేసేస్తున్నారు. దీనివలన N.G.O. లకు చాలా అవకాశము జరుగుతోంది.

“Deputy Tahsildar లు మొదలైనటువంటి ఉద్యోగులను తీసుకోవడంలో జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు discretionary powers ఉన్నాయి ఈ సెక్షన్లు ఈ కలెక్టరులచేతులలోనే ఉన్నవి. వారు వారి ఇష్టముచచ్చినట్లుగా ఈ పనులకు ఆధ్వర్యమును select చేస్తున్నారుగాని, తెలివైనవారికి, qualification ఉన్నవారికి, అవకాశములు హెచ్చుగా కలుగుటలేదు. 1872 వ సంవత్సరంలో 6,000 మైళ్ల దూరంనుంచి విటింపూరు వుండే శాస్త్రి పరిపాలిస్తున్నపుడు కలెక్టర్లను వారి విజింట్లుగా చేశారు. అందుచేత వారికి అనేకమైన అధికారాలు ఇచ్చారు. ఇప్పటి పరిస్థితులలో కలెక్టరుకు ఇన్ని అధికారాలు అవసరము. కలెక్టరుకు అనేక అధికారములు ఇవ్వడంవలన అతడు ఈ రోజున జిల్లాలో సర్వాధికారి సర్వాంతర్యామి, సర్వవ్యాపకుడుగా ఉన్నాడు (all pervading, all powerful, omnipresent, and omnipotent) కాబట్టి District Collector లకు ఇన్ని విపరీత అధికారాలు అవసరము. Executive అధికారులకు ఇటువంటి powers ఏ నిరంకుశ ప్రభుత్వంలో అయినా అవసరమేమో కాని మన దేశంలో మాత్రము అవసరమని, ఈ అధికారాలవల్ల ప్రజాపీడనమంతమే జరుగడానికి అవకాశాలున్నాయని మనవి చేస్తూ సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో ఈ విపరీత పరిస్థితులను తొలగించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇంకొక విషయమును మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తులలో కొంతమంది 1920 వ సంవత్సరమునుంచి ఉన్నవాళ్లుకూడా ఉన్నారు. వారు ఆనాడు ఏ గుమాస్తా లగానో service లో ప్రవేశించి ఈనాడు ఏ కలెక్టర్లుగానో వున్నారు. వీరు ఇన్నాళ్ల నుంచి విటింపూరి నిరంకుశ విధానాలకు చేయూతనిచ్చి అతి నిర్ధాక్షిణ్యంగా స్వతంత్ర పోరాటాన్ని అణగారొక్క సర్వ ప్రయత్నములు చేసినటువంటివారు. ఇటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఈనాడుకూడా జిల్లా అధికారులుగను, రాధ్యక్షుల పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులుగాను ఉండే ప్రజలలో ఎటువంటి ఆధిపత్యాలు ఏర్పడి వుంటాయో, వీరు ఏ విధంగా ప్రజలయడల ప్రవరిస్తుంటారో గుర్తించవలసిన రాధ్యక్ష ప్రభుత్వము వారిపై వున్నది. ఆనాడు ఈ ఉద్యోగుల నిరంకుశ వర్తనకు ఉదాహరణగా ఒక సంగతి మనవి చేస్తాను. బిలూరులో నా “సత్యాగ్రహ ప్లెన్” కు ఒకనాడు క్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు వచ్చారు. వారిని మాయంటికి అహ్వానించటానికై నేను ఆక్కడకు వెళ్లాను. వారిని చూచే నిమిత్తం ఇద్దరు, ముగ్గురు ఇతర కాంగ్రెస్ వర్కరులుకూడా ఆక్కడికి వచ్చారు. మేము రీ మండిమి వున్నామని సాకు పెప్పి అదొక (unlawful assembly) గా (declare) చేసి మమ్మల్ని (arrest) చేసి జైలుకు పంపించడమేకాకుండా నా (press) నుకూడా స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని పదివేలు రూపాయల ఖరీదుగలదానిని నూరు రూపాయలకు అమ్మేసారు. ఇటువంటి నిరంకుశ విధానాలను ఆనాడు అమలించిన పోలీసు అధికారులు ఈనాడు అతి ప్రాముఖ్యమైనటువంటి రాధ్యక్షుల ఉన్నత ప్రభుత్వస్థానాలలో వుంటే ప్రజలకు వీరు ఏ విధంగా న్యాయము చేస్తారో నాకేమీ గోచరించావడంలేదు. కాబట్టి నేను మనవిచేసేదేమిటంటే సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు ఇటువంటి మహాప్రవృత్తులు నిరంకుశ దృక్పథం కలిగినటువంటి వారిని ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలోనుంచి నిరమించేట్లు చేయటము చాలా మంచిది.

[Sri A. Govindacharyulu]

[3rd March 1948]

“దురదృష్ట వశాత్తూ ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వపక్షంలో రెండు భాగాలు విచ్ఛిన్నమయ్యాయి. ఎవరో ఒక పక్షంకు చేరిన శాసన సభ్యులను ఈ ప్రద్యోగస్తులు ఆశ్రయించిన తమకు వీరి భయములేదనే ఆభిప్రాయంలో వున్నారు. ఇది సక్రమమైనటువంటిది కాదు. ఏ శాసన సభ్యుడున్నా ఈ ప్రద్యోగస్తులను నిజస్థితి గమనించకుండా వెనుక వేసుకొని వచ్చుట ప్రశంసించదగ్గ విషయముకాదు.

“మరొక విషయమును మనవిచేస్తాను. మనలో మనకుగల రాజకీయ విభేదాలను ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా శార్యక్రమలో ప్రవేశపెట్టుట మంచిదికాదు. దీనివల్ల administration deteriorate అయిపోయింది. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో లంచ గొండితనము (corruption) వెనుక (Advisers) చాలనా కాలముగాకన్నా పెరిగిపోయింది. ప్రభుత్వమున్న ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులన్న ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు అలుపై పోతుంది. ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వము, ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు ఎంతవరకు సక్రమముగా నడచుచున్నామోని ఆత్మవలోకనము చేసుకొనుట మంచిది.

“ఇక బడ్జెటు విషయమై కొన్ని సంగతులు మనవి చేస్తాను.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“అం లే ఇంతవరకు మీరు మాట్లాడినది బడ్జెటు విషయంలో కాదన్నమాట.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“నేను ఇంతవరకూ మాట్లాడినదికూడా బడ్జెటు, ప్రభుత్వపాలనా విధానాలను గురించే.

“ఇప్పుడు నా నియోజక వర్గమైన పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఈ సంవత్సరము ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏ ఏ ప్రజాపకార్యాలు చేశారో వచ్చే సంవత్సరం ఏమి చేయదలచారో మొదలైన విషయాలను మనవిచేస్తాను.

“మా పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో Rural Electrification Scheme అని ఒకటి వున్నది. ఈ scheme అమలు జరిగే సందర్భంలో యధాస్వార్థమే మా జిల్లా అంతటా స్తంభాలు పాతారు. తరువాత యధంవచ్చింది అనే కారణంచేత లోకాలు తగ్గిలించడం ఆపివేశారు. ఆ స్తంభాలు ఇప్పుడు అట్లాగే వున్నాయి స్తంభాలు మాత్రం పీకేయ్యలేదు. ఈ Rural Electrification Scheme విషయమై యువచరలో ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారిని నిర్వాణశాఖా మంత్రిగారిని పశ్చింపగా ఈ scheme ఈ 1947-48 వ సంవత్సరాంతంలోగా పూర్తిచేయ దలచినట్లు ఈ సభలో చెప్పివున్నారు. ఈ వాగ్మార్చి 31 వ తారీకు ఇక ఈ సంవత్సరం 28 రోజులు మాత్రమే వున్నది. ఈ లోతుగా ఈ scheme ను ఏ విధంగా పూర్తిచేయగలరో నాకు గోధవడం లేదు. దీనికిగాను కొన్ని లక్షల డబ్బు ఈ జమగుమ్మ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులో ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఆ డబ్బు డబ్బులాగానే వున్నది. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఏ విధమైన పని జరుగలేదు. ఈ మార్చి లోతుగా ఈ డబ్బు ఖర్చుకాకపోతే అది lapse అయిపోతుంది. బడ్జెటులో డబ్బు ప్రత్యేకించినంతమాత్రాన పనులు జరుగుటలేదు. వచ్చే సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులోకూడా ఈ scheme కుగాను డబ్బు provide చేశారు. బడ్జెటులో డబ్బును ప్రత్యేకించినంత మాత్రానా ఎవరూ సంతోషించరు కాని ఈ scheme ను అమలు జరిపినపుడే ప్రజలు సంతోషిస్తారు. కాబట్టి మా జిల్లాలోని ప్రజలపై ఆభిమానముంచి ఈ electrification scheme ను, అవరకాలంలో ఆచరణలో పెట్టవలసినదని ఆర్థికశాఖామంత్రిని నిర్వాణశాఖా మంత్రిలను కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక Health department విషయమై మనవిచేస్తాను. డాక్టరు రాజగోపాల్ గారు 1937-39 వ సంవత్సరాలలో కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రి వర్గంలో ఆరోగ్య

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శాఖా మాతృలుగా ఉన్నప్పుడు ఒకసారి మా కృషిను గోదావరి జిల్లాలో పర్యటన చేస్తున్నప్పుడు వారిని మా విలారులోని headquarters hospital కు తిసుకొనివెళ్ళి చూపించాను. మా hospital ను చూచి వారు 'ఇదేమిటి ఇది కోల్లగడిసిలా ఉన్నదేమిటని' అన్నారు. ఆ కోల్లగడిసిను వారు ఆనుకృతిగా మార్చిస్తారని అప్పుడు అశించాము. కాని విమీ పని జరుగలేదు. ఆ కోల్లగడిసి ఈ నాటికి కోల్లగడిసిగానే ఉన్నది. ఈ బడ్జెటులో దానిని కాగుచేయించుటకు గాను కొంత డబ్బును provide చేశారు. ఇంతమాత్రాన పని జరుగదు. ఈ డబ్బు lapse కాకుండా దానిని సక్రమంగా వ్యయపరచి మా hospital ను కాగుచేయించవలసినదిగా ఆరోగ్య శాఖామంత్రిగారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"ఫరవాలేదు."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—"రాజగోగారు ఫరవాలేదంటున్నారు. సంతోషము. మా hospital ను ఈ సంతకర్తలలోవైనా కాగు చేయించవలసినదిగా నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

"మరొకవిషయం మనవిచేస్తాను."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"ఒకటికదా."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—"జిల్లాలో రేషనింగ్ లీన్ వేయించి వందుకు డాక్టర్ రాజగోగారికి నా ఆభివందనాలు. కాని ఇంకా కొన్ని municipality లలోను, ముద్రాసులోను రేషనింగు ఆమలులోనున్నది. దీనివల్ల ఎవ్వరు సుఖిస్తారో సుఖిస్తున్నారో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. దేశంలో తగినంత సరుకు ప్రాధికాని ఈ పట్టణాలలోని ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇచ్చే (8 అవున్సుల బియ్యం) పెద్దలతోనే తినాలనే నిర్బంధమేమిటో నాకు బాధపడడం లేదు. ఈ రేషనింగ్ వల్ల ఎవ్వరూ సుఖించటంలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలు బాధపడుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విశేషంగా డబ్బు ఖర్చువులేంది. ఈ సంతకర్తలలో ఈ రేషనింగ్ ప్రక్రియగమల జీతాంక్రింద 116 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుగుతుందని బడ్జెటులో తెలియచేశారు. ఈ ఖర్చు అనవసరము. దీనివల్ల ఎవ్వరికీ ఏ విధంగాను ప్రవకారం జరుగుటలేదు. కాబట్టి ఈ రేషనింగును వెంటనే రద్దుచేయవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఈనాడు మనము ఏ వస్తువులూ సరిగ్గా దొరుకక బాధపడుతున్నామంటే దానికి ఉప్పుడు దేశంలో ఆమలులో ఉన్న డబ్బు చెలామణి విధానమే ముఖ్య కారణం. ఈ చెలామణి విధానం మారాలి. ఈ నాడు మన దేశం సర్వ స్వతంత్రమైన దేశం. కేంద్రంలోను రాష్ట్రాలలోను ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వాలున్నాయి. ఈ చెలామణి విధానాన్ని మార్చడానికి, రూపాయిని devalue చేయడానికి ఇదే అనువైన సమయము. ఈ ఉధ్యమించి ప్రభుత్వం వారు ధైర్యంగా franc ను devalue చేసిన సంగతి గమనించండి. అదే విధంగా మన దేశంలోను రూపాయిని కనుక devalue చేసినట్లయితే మన కష్టాలు గట్టెక్కుతాయి. వస్తువుల ధరలు తగ్గుతాయి. ప్రజలు సుఖిస్తారు. అంతేనే కాని ఈ చెలామణి విధానాన్ని మార్చక రేషనింగ్ కంట్రోల్లు ఉంచుతామంటే ప్రజలు వస్తువులు దొరకక బాధపడుతారు. దేశంలో విలువ లేని కాగితం డబ్బు పెరిగిపోతుంది. వస్తువుల ఖరీదు అనేక రెట్లు పెరిగిపోతుంది. వీడవాళ్లు మలమల మాడిపోతారు.

"Inflation ను check చేయడానికి సన్నులు వేస్తున్నామని డబ్బును కొంతవరకు చెలామణి నుంచి తగ్గిస్తున్నామని చెబుతున్నారు. ఇంతమాత్రంచేత పని జరుగదు.

[Sri A. Govindacharyulu]

[3rd March 1948]

రూపాయి విలువను తగ్గిస్తేనే కాని హెచ్చు డబ్బును ప్రచారములోనికి withdraw చేస్తేనే కాని మనకు ముక్తి లేదు. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి drastic action తీసుకోవాలని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారిని, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వములవారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“మద్రాసు, విశాఖపట్టణం, విజయనగరం మొదలైన పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో వెంటనే రేషనింగును రద్దుచేయవలసినవని మరల మరల ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వం వారికి 116 లక్షల రూపాయలు లాభం వస్తుంది. ఆ పరిస్థితులలో Food Minister పోస్తు ఆనవసరము. రాజకీయ అవకాశం సరఫరా విషయమై చాఫపడవలసిన అవసరం ఉండదు. ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బు మిగులుతుంది.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ఆ డబ్బుతో మీ దుంధాలకు తీగలు వేస్తే మీరు సం తోషిస్తారు”.

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“అవును. కాబట్టి రేషనింగును, కంట్రోల్సును రద్దుచేసి ప్రజలకు సుఖము చేపూర్చవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను”.

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—“Mr. President, Sir, there are some things which invite congratulations and others on which congratulations are imposed. Here is a budget which I would genuinely congratulate, because it implements the policy of promoting the common man's welfare. That was the real policy to which Congress was pledged, and this Ministry has really done something towards it.

“Now I come to some details in the budget. First, I wish to say a few words about Prohibition. All of us wish very much that Prohibition should succeed, and to a certain extent, I am sure, it has succeeded. (Hear. hear.) In Malabar, to a large extent it has succeeded. I know personally some men who were addicted to drink. Nothing of tears, nothing of persuasion, nothing of religion, nothing could induce them to stop it. But after the introduction of Prohibition, for a few days I was watching some of them. In the evening, at the time when they were generally drinking, I found, there was something in their mind, some disturbance or some agitation, which quieted itself in a few days by diverting their attention to some other matter. Thus very many of them were restored. So this is really a beneficial act, and I am glad the Ministry has been able to complete it throughout the Presidency this year. But this involves some financial loss. No doubt this financial loss is compensated by the general welfare of the people and more especially of the addicts. But how are we to meet this loss of income. That is a matter not only for this year but also for the years to come. There must be found some way to make up the 17 crores, every year which we have lost on account of introducing Prohibition. We should find out means of increasing the revenue, should start industries, should take up nationalization of transport and things like that, as otherwise there will be financial crash in the course of a few years. I am sure, Government, having started nationalization of transport in the City of Madras, will not abandon it sometime hence,

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but continue it and extend it all over the Presidency. In this way they can earn some more money, besides affording people better facilities of transport and communication."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—" Pious hope! "

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON:—" The pious alone will have hope, and not the impious.

" Still there are some who continue to drink, by making illicit liquor or purchasing it from somewhere. That I think is due to this: even if the driving force in a certain matter is stopped it may move on for some time by the momentum it has gained previously. Even so drink evil may go on for some time and then it may stop. One way of persuading people to stop it is by making use of cinema films. Short stories depicting the sufferings due to drink may be exhibited on the screen once or twice a week. In this way the drunkard will be seeing his own picture on the screen, his wife and children will be seeing it, and that I am sure will have a salutary effect, for the wife and children will be reminding the husband or the father about drunken man, and that one thing will stop this drink evil in the society.

" I shall now come to the food question. Food policy consists of two portions: short-term policy and long-term policy. As a short-term policy, the Grow More Food scheme is mentioned in the budget. In March 1947 there was a Government Order that subsidies for the construction of irrigation tanks and wells would be granted. I understand that in Malabar no one has taken advantage of that offer even by January last. It may be due to the ignorance of the people. Another factor which stands in the way of availing ourselves of that offer is the condition imposed that the work for which the subsidy is given must be completed by the 30th of June 1948 failing which the subsidy would be treated as a loan. Very many people will not be able to complete the work by the 30th of June, and the conversion of the subsidy into a loan will be a disaster to some of them. In Malabar heavy rain commences about the beginning of June. By the 30th June there will be plenty of water and no excavation work can be done. One year's extension will be necessary in such cases. Therefore I request the Government to extend the time for completing the work.

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" In this connexion I wish to bring another point to the notice of the Government. A ryot who applies to the Tahsildar for subsidy has also to enclose a certificate from an engineer regarding the cost of construction. In fact such an engineer may not be available to all the ryots. On that account several people have not been able to avail themselves of the offer of subsidy.

" As regards the long-term policy, I see in the budget a list of irrigation schemes which the Government are going to undertake. It is really good that the Government have done so. I do not know whether the Government have been able to concentrate their attention on every district. What I would suggest is that

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all sources of water supply in each district should be investigated. The priority for the construction of dams, etc., may be settled not by the Government and the Secretariat but by the Collector in his discretion in consultation with the other officers concerned and the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of the district. This arrangement will reflect the will of the people also. Reports from officers alone may not give enough details to the Government the order of priority for each work. Therefore the plan that I have suggested now may be considered.

" There are very many big tanks on the eastern districts, but there are only some small tanks in Malabar. I do not know the reason why it is so. Probably it is because there are no big plains in Malabar for our Malabar Chieftains to have constructed big tanks. But there are very many tanks and wells both in Malabar and elsewhere which may be renovated. It is true that we have been considering their renovation during the time of the previous Congress Ministry and also during the last two years. I request the Government to take up the renovation or construction of dams, reservoirs and anicuts with a determination to complete the work in five or ten years. By this long-term policy, we can avoid food scarcity in this Province hereafter. I may recall to your mind the fact that for so many years the British Indian Government have not been paying sufficient attention to irrigation works. That is the reason why they had to spend by way of higher prices for the foodgrains purchased abroad—a much larger amount than what would be required to construct the necessary dams and reservoirs. That has been left to us by way of continuity. In order that there may be no scarcity hereafter, we must begin the work early enough. I think the Central Government and the Provincial Government realize the gravity of the situation. Therefore the work must be commenced with an unfaltering determination to complete it.

" With regard to increase of production, water alone would not be enough. In order to get a good harvest, there must be manure. Sufficient manure is not available anywhere and in very many places in Malabar, the ryots complain that manure is not available. If it is not available, it is nobody's fault. Even if it is available, there are transport difficulties. There are ever so many forests in Malabar in which green manure is available. If some chemicals are added to them, I am sure much manure can be manufactured in Malabar. Manufacture of manure must be undertaken not only in Malabar but also in other places where there are Government forests.

" Then, implements of husbandry should be made available to the ryot at a minimum cost. The Government know this and I am only reminding them.

" I see in the budget a lump-sum provision of Rs. 38 lakhs for irrigation works in Malabar. There is a note that certain irrigation projects for Malabar are under the consideration of Government. One such project is the Malampuzha project. Then there

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are Vazhithodu and Gudalur projects and some other projects. But not one of them is ready for execution. Some schemes are pending with the Chief Engineer. They have to be first sanctioned by him and then by the Government before work can be commenced. With regard to this matter, I made representations to the Minister concerned, the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, and he assures me that this year work on at least four or five of them will be started as soon as the papers are received from the Chief Engineer. But I have one fear. I am always reminded of the proverb that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The projects have not yet been sanctioned. But here is a Minister with good intentions and he has done much last year to complete the investigation. But I do not know what may happen to them hereafter. Next year we may have fresh elections and we do not know what sort of Ministers will be there. Once work is started and some money is spent, it will be automatically continued by the future Government also. My request to the Government and the Minister concerned is to commence the work this year somehow or other.

" With regard to some schemes in Malabar, the Cochin State have already raised some objections. For the Malampuzha project, which would irrigate about 50,000 acres, there is no objection. But with regard to Gudalur scheme and some other schemes, the State have already raised objections. In the past, when Native States raised objections, it took many years to settle the matter. When the Tungabhadra Project was under contemplation, Hyderabad and Mysore States raised various objections. To meet those objections, lawyers had to be engaged and finally the matter was settled only very recently. Such matters must be settled early enough so that we may begin work this year itself. Negotiations with the Cochin Government must be started even now so that we may commence the work early enough.

" Then Sir, with regard to irrigation one point of general importance has to be mentioned. One regarding factor in these matters is the elaborate procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act. To acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act these elaborate processes have got to be gone through and so the P.W.D. generally complain that these proceedings are a great hindrance to the quick progress of work. Unfortunately our Legislature has no right to make amendments to the Land Acquisition Act. We must make representations to the Central Government in the matter and see that the Act is suitably amended with a view to enable the Provincial Government to acquire lands for purposes of irrigation in a most speedy manner. The very same subject will also come up before us when we go into the question of highways. In order to lay down roads quickly, acquisition of land has to be made quickly, and since these elaborate proceedings have to be gone through, our engineers find it very difficult to go on with their work. With regard to land acquisition for irrigation purposes, it is possible, if negotiations are

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made with the owners of land through which the channels pass, to acquire them without payment of money. Since irrigation and highways are matters of State and also matters for the benefit of the people, there can be no objection in compelling landowners to part with the required portion of their lands. It may be said that this conduct on the part of the Government would amount to a trespass. But I would point out that for the benefit of the people as a whole, such a thing can be done and whatever legislation is necessary for that purpose, must be enacted.

" Then Sir, let me say a few words about the educational policy of the Government. The regional language policy of the Government has come to stay. I do not want to say anything against it. Because regional language is the mother tongue in particular areas, there is no harm in having regional language as the medium of instruction in our schools. So long as our Province is not partitioned, there can be no objection to this policy. But when linguistic provinces come into existence, then it will be highly necessary that in each linguistic area there should be colleges of every description. Let me make myself clearer. Suppose for instance all the linguistic provinces are formed, namely, the Andhra, the Tamil Nad, the Kerala and the Karnataka Provinces. Then take Malabar for instance. What I wish to submit is that when the Kerala Province is formed, there should be an Engineering College, a Medical College, a College for training of teachers, a Women's college and an Arts college, in fact, almost every kind of institution must exist in Malabar. (The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon : ' Why not a Veterinary and an Agricultural College ! ') Yes a Veterinary and an Agricultural College. (Dr. V. K. John : ' A polytechnic college ! ') Yes, a polytechnic college also. Sir, I am not making these claims light-heartedly or in a fantastic manner. I am in all seriousness when I make these demands. My difficulties will be better appreciated, if I explain in greater detail how Malabar stands at a greater disadvantage when compared to other linguistic provinces. The regional language in Malabar is Malayalam. If you have various colleges for the Andhra and Tamil Nad which consist of so many districts, there is nothing which will be surprising, because there are ever so many districts there and it is but natural that they should have ever so many colleges. But in Malabar which is a one-district Province, and where the regional language is Malayalam, if all the classes up to intermediate are taught in Malayalam, what could the boys do, if they want to take up medicine or agriculture or any other professional courses of study? They cannot go to any other college where the instruction is not through Malayalam. That is why I say that if you stick to the principle of regional language, then apply that principle to Malabar and see that all these professional colleges are established one by one. I do not say that all these colleges should be established all at once. You may do so gradually and in the course of some four or five years. If nothing is done and we go on like this, then surely you will leave us in the lurch, and one day when we get ourselves away from

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this Province, we shall be left without sufficient means of educating our children. That is the reason why I urge that colleges of every description must be established there, in order that the people of Malabar may be benefited as people in other districts are.

"With regard to the Women's College in Malabar, I have to say one thing more, namely, that in Malabar women are better educated and more forward than perhaps women in other districts. There are no separate colleges at all for women in Malabar. We have the Victoria College in Palghat where about 120 women students are being admitted. It was with very great difficulty that Mr. Savor, when he was Principal, was able to obtain the permission of the Government to do so. The same figure is continuing even now. We started an agitation to open a girls' hostel for the college, but the Government did not heed. There is no hostel accommodation for the girls there, and they are put to a lot of suffering. We promised to collect some Rs. 3 lakhs for this purpose and hand them over to Government. It will not be possible for us to collect all the ten lakhs of rupees required for starting the college ourselves. The Government must come to our help in starting the College with the three lakhs of rupees which we will be able to collect. In the Cochin State there is a women's college and in Madras we have got the Queen Mary's College where I am told 50 per cent of girls are from Malabar. There is therefore a real need for a women's college in Malabar and a number of people have come to me and requested me to represent their grievances in this matter to the Government and I hope the Hon. Minister for Education will take up this question and help us by establishing a women's college in Malabar in Palghat."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
"Why not in Calicut?"

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—"Sir, Palghat is more convenient than Calicut. There is another thing that I want to say in this connection. The Victoria College in Palghat has more than a thousand students. That college may be made a nucleus for the Kerala University. You have now got the Andhra University, the Madras University and also the Annamalai University which is a Tamil University. Similarly there must also be a Kanarese University and a Malayalam University. So far as Malabar is concerned, there is no University. The Travancore University is far away from Malabar and is under the control of the Travancore State."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
"Is it more distant from Malabar, than Madras is?"

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—"It may be nearer to us, Sir, but we have no control over it. That is why we have to come all the way to Madras. That is why we ask you to make the Victoria College a nucleus for the Kerala University. We will certainly be able to collect some funds for the starting of a University there, but as I said, you cannot ask us to collect the

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entire amount as in the case of the Annamalai University, because we have not got such rich men in Malabar. We will be able to collect only a token sum and we want Government to contribute the remainder and see that the university is started."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"What is your token sum, is it a token sum of Rs. 100." (Laughter.)

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—"Sir, that is your token sum for cut motions and for supplementary grants. Even for spending crores of rupees, you would come to the Legislature for only a token sum of Rs. 100 for sanction. Sir, this is not a matter for laughter. The Kerala University is a thing which is absolutely necessary for us for the development of the Malayalam language, for our culture, and for our literature and to neglect it is to neglect one portion of mankind.

4 p.m. "In this connection I have to mention two things. One is about the denominational colleges. Much has been said against the Muslim College here and also the Muslim Women's College. My point is, that it is quite unnecessary to have any denominational college in this Presidency. It is not a college where religion is taught. It is not a religious college. I ask can there be a college for the Muslims, a college for the Hindus and a college for the Christians and so on? There are men of different religions here. Even in Hinduism there are divisions, there is the Smartha, the Vaishnavite, etc. Can there be a Smartha College, a Vaishnava college and all that. I am very emphatic on the point, Sir, that denominational colleges of any sort should not exist in our Province. We must have only humanity as the basis for the university and not religion. Why should you name a college a Muslim College, a Hindu College and all that. There is no religion taught in those colleges.

"Of course the point of the Muslims is this. They say that the Muslims are not as much developed as the other communities and that is why they are afraid that they may not get sufficient number of seats in the colleges if admission were to take place according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained by the candidates in a previous examination. That is their grievance. Therefore a solution must be found for such a position as that. How will you admit a Muslim boy or girl if he or she has not obtained as many marks as the Hindu or the Christian boy?

"Another point is that the Muslims may not get sufficient education in Arabic or any other language which they may wish to study. In order that they may get the advantage you must teach Arabic, Persian and other languages in the colleges. The Government must make arrangements for that. They must take away the denominational names."

DR. SRI A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—"My question is, Sir, whether there is any college in the Presidency which is exclusively for any community."

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SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" I understand the question I know that in the Muslim College boys belonging to other religions are admitted. I went there once and gave a lecture. Then, I ask, if there is no difference at all between the Muslims, the Hindus and the Christians in the matter of admission to the College, why do you give it a denominational name? That is my question. Take away that name but give them the benefit of getting a sufficient number of seats. Find a solution in the case of admission of Muslim boys to schools. Otherwise this system of having denominational colleges will eat into the vitals of our society. Hereafter it may create other troubles than the troubles which we are now already suffering from.

" This morning I saw in the papers something about the communal Government Orders regarding admission to the Services and also with regard to admission into the schools and colleges. There also the difficulty is the same. There are communities which on account of long contact with education for a long time are in a good position. They are clever and therefore as rivals to them no boy belonging to any other community will be able to get admission into the colleges. Take some boy belonging to some community who is a clever boy and he has got so many marks. Suppose there are 100 boys like that, there may be 10 boys seeking admission from the other community but the 10 boys belonging to the other community will not be able to get admission. That is the sort of trouble that the universities and colleges are experiencing. Sir, I am really against the communal Government Order. It drives away merit. Merit should not be driven away. You must find a solution and all these clever boys should be admitted. At the same time all those boys really seeking admission, but not coming to the standard of the clever boys should also be admitted. Therefore it only comes to this, that you must open a large number of colleges so that this trouble may once and for all disappear."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" There is no provision in the Budget."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" If there is provision in the budget I would not certainly have talked about it.

" Another matter which I should like to refer to is the study of Sanskrit. I find, Sir, that it is being neglected. Of course there is some provision for some pandits, etc. But that is not enough. Sanskrit must be taught and it must be given a honourable place in our education. Of course it is not a vernacular. It is not a spoken language. All that I admit. But it is a language which gives us a cultural link between the communities and between provinces in India from the Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. This is a language that lives among men and communities in India. Therefore that language must be well-taught. So far as modern culture is concerned it may lag behind as compared with English. But so far as ancient culture is concerned, a culture that will never perish, you have a rich inheritance in Sanskrit both spiritually and psychologically. Why do you want to lose all that? That is an inheritance which you should keep and cherish for all time. That is a language that ought not be neglected.

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"Another trouble is with regard to the Dravidian and Aryan question. That trouble has been in South India for a long time. They say that Sanskrit is an Aryan language, and that Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, etc., are Dravidian languages. They further say that they do not want this Aryan language and that only the Dravidian languages must be developed. I say that that is not the proper way of looking at things. Take for instance Telugu. My hon. Friend Mr. Govindacharyulu was talking. Though I do not know Telugu, I was able to follow him a bit because the language spoken was full of Sanskrit words. Malayalam also is like that. Sir, Sanskrit is a highly useful language and it has contributed a large number of words to the vocabulary of other languages in India. (At this stage Sri N. Ramabhadraraju took the Chair.) Therefore it should not be neglected. The Aryan and Dravidian question has nothing to do with this. If Malayalam is my mother tongue I am a Dravidian but I have studied Sanskrit. So far as the Hon. Minister for Education is concerned he is a scholar in Sanskrit."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

"No, no."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—"At least he knows the language very well and he has a working knowledge in Sanskrit. Therefore I say that everybody can learn Sanskrit and it will benefit all."

"I trust, Sir, that Hindi is not going to be neglected. At least the Central Government will not allow it to be neglected though on this question the predominance of the North Indian or the predominance of the South Indian may arise. On that account please do not neglect Hindi. If they neglect Hindi all the things done prior to 15-8-1947 will be lost and we will all be isolated and there will be so many States without understanding each other and the result will be as it happened when the British people first came to India. We will all be quarrelling among ourselves and some other nation will come in. Let us therefore have a common language for the whole of India in Hindi."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"And there is yet no provision in the budget."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—"There is provision in the budget but it is not sufficient."

"Then I shall come to the question of linguistic Provinces. When the resolution was brought before this Council about the linguistic Provinces I stated that for all known reasons except one I won't support it. For one reason I would support it and that is this. If you do not want to live with me you please get away. That is all. If they do not want to live together as brothers let them get away. (Interruption.) It is not a case of divorce. It is a case of partition. If the Andhras do not want to live with the Tamilians let them go away. Otherwise they will always be quarrelling. We want to be a cultured Province."

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" So far as Malabar is concerned, I do not want to get away from the Tamilnad Province on economic grounds. We have no money to maintain ourselves in the manner in which we would like to govern ourselves, when we have a distinct Province. That is the only trouble. We do not lack intelligence, we do not lack fervour, we do not lack patriotism. The only point is that we won't be strong economically as a Province with a Governor, with so many Ministers and all these things. That is why we do not want to get away, unless you want to neck us out. (A voice: 'They cannot neck us out.') A time may come when we will also willingly go away, when Travancore and Cochin come to our rescue and express themselves in favour of having a United Kerala."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Aikya Kerala."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" Aikya means United. In time we are prepared to go. I do not want that we should be sent away now. Of course it is my personal opinion. Some other people from Malabar may not support this idea. There are a large number of them who do not want to be linked with the Madras Province. By separation they will suffer and the solidarity of the Province will be broken and the final result will be the flourishing of these fissiparous tendencies. Then there will be a Moplastan and some other Stans and finally there will be no unity in this Province."

" Now with regard to industrial development. In the case of industrial development also, there is no use of putting one industry, and saying ' we will do it this year ' . Every district is capable of some particular industry. Some investigation must be made and it must be found out what industries will flourish in each district. You must do that. In Malabar coir industry, vanaspathi industry and manufacture of manure near forests, can be greatly developed. We have no textile industry in Malabar. That also can be introduced in Malabar. These industries will give some work to the people, and that will certainly help in promoting the economic prosperity of our country. (Dr. V. K. John: ' But there is no provision in the Budget. ') There is of course no provision in the Budget. I find one very useful thing started in Tamilnad, that is, the Encyclopædia in Tamil language. It is a right move, and there must be an encyclopædia like that. I congratulate the gentleman, whoever he may be, who started such an encyclopædia. I am sure it will be a success. I also understand that something similar is started in Andhra area also. Let that also prove very useful. But there is no such thing started for Malabar."

" Sir, we must prepare a dictionary of all the regional languages, one each for Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. With regard to technical terms, I understand that something has been done in this Presidency. It is not for one Presidency or two Presidencies that a dictionary of technical names has to be made. A dictionary of technical terms and scientific terms for the whole of India is necessary. Whatever may be the language used, Dravidian

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or Aryan, for the whole of India, there should be one language to express the scientific terms. It is absolutely necessary that there should be unanimity in this matter.

" Sir, I have to mention a few more local matters. In Malabar the Emergency Additional Force was created some six or seven years ago—perhaps during War time. It is still there and it is not made permanent. It is there as a temporary establishment. But now a special armed Police is constituted on a permanent basis. I ask why this distinction is made? You have the Emergency Additional Force created some seven years ago on a temporary basis. I should like to know the reason why these people are not made permanent. If you do not want them for work in Malabar they may be sent over to other places just as the Malabar Special Police is serving in places other than Malabar. I request Government to make this Emergency Additional Force permanent just as they have made the Special Armed Police permanent. Some of these people are afraid what their fate will be tomorrow, if the Force is disbanded. Therefore, I request Government to look into their grievances and see that they are made permanent. If you do not want them to remain as an Emergency Additional Force, have them enlisted in the Special Armed Police, and then they will work loyally.

" One more thing, Sir, and that is the construction of a bridge over the Baliapatam river. It is a very big river, and the road comes up to this river near the sea. It is very broad there, and very much inconvenience is felt by people. I should like to point out that a bridge over the Baliapatam river at that place is absolutely necessary. Nothing has so far been done in the matter. I, therefore, impress upon the Government to consider this matter and construct a bridge at that place.

" With regard to agriculture, Sir, we should have agricultural farms to educate people wherever possible. I know that Government have no sufficient funds. But somehow they must make it a point of having agricultural farms at least one in a taluk so that people may get instructions from the farms. In Cochin State, they have agricultural farms. In Malabar we have one at Pattambi and the other in Nileshwar. As far as possible, we must have one farm for each taluk. This is absolutely necessary. (Interruption.) I know you have no money. But, if you have the money will you not attend to these things is my question. When I say that we should have a farm for each taluk, I do not say that we should have them immediately. They can be had in the course of 10 or 15 years. It may be that you have to spend a large amount of revenue. What is the use of having one farm in a district to which people will not go or even see it? Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that you should have a farm each for every taluk in every district.

" Now as regards veterinary hospitals. I am not saying that every village must have its own veterinary college. But so far as veterinary hospitals are concerned, I should like to point out that in Malabar a man has to take his cattle from his house to a distance

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of 20 miles or so in order that he may present them before the veterinary doctor for treatment. Sir, is it possible for him to do that? Will not the cattle die before they are taken to the hospital at such a long distance? You must take into consideration all these things. Well equipped hospitals may be located in a central place, but some help should be provided for people living far away from it. Then, serious diseases affecting cattle can be treated successfully. I suggest that it is necessary to have these hospitals all over our Province.

"These are the remarks that I have to offer, and I thank the framers of this Budget for making an attempt to improve the welfare of the common man. They have really done something, and I certainly congratulate them on what they have done.

"With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :— "అధ్యక్షా, గౌరవనీయులగు అధిక మంత్రి; సోదర సభ్యులారా ; గౌరవనీయ అధిక మంత్రి 1948-49 వ సంవత్సరం ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికను ఈ Council సభ ఎదుట పెట్టి సంవత్సరంలో ఇచ్చిన మధుర మైన ఉపన్యాసముయొక్క ప్రతిని చూచినంతనే పిన్నవయస్కులయ్య వారు చూపించిన ఉత్సాహాన్ని వారియొక్క నిష్కల్మష హృదయాన్ని తెలియపరచు చున్నది. ముఖ్యచిత్రంగా ముదించిన ఆశోక చక్రత్రవర్ణ జాతీయ పతాకము, తుది నొసగిన గురుదేవీసీత వాక్యాలు వారియొక్క ఉన్నత భావాలను, ఉదార స్వభావా లను తెలియపరచుచున్నాయని నేను భావించుచున్నాను.

"వారియొక్క ఈ ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికను గురించి మాజీ ప్రధాని శ్రీ సి. రాజగో పాలాచారిగారు పరిశీలించిన అధిష్టంబలకు ఉబ్బి తబ్బిబ్బుకాక ఈ ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికలో ఇచ్చిన ప్రకారము ద్రవ్యమును సక్రమంగా వివిధ పద్ధతులకు ఖర్చు పెట్టాలి అ ఆ పద్ధతు లకే ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసిన బాధ్యత అధిక మంత్రిగారిపై ఉన్నదని చెప్పి నేను తిరిగి వారిని పదేపదే హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.

"వారి ఉపన్యాసము 3 వ పేజీలో వ్రాసినట్లు 1947 వ సంవత్సరం ఆగస్టు 15 వ తారీఖున Indian Dominion సంపూర్ణ బాధ్యతాయంత ప్రభుత్వముగా చేయబడినదని రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వములలో గవర్నరుకు నామకః స్థానము ఉన్నప్పటికీ పరి పాలనాబాధ్యత వారిది కూడా Cabinet మీదనే ఉండడం చేత పరిపాలనలో వివిధమైన అక్రమము జరిగినప్పటికీ మంత్రులే బాధ్యులై ఉంటారు. ఇదివరలో మంత్రివర్గము కొన్ని విషయాలలో తప్పుబడుగులు వేస్తుందని తోస్తే ఆటంకం పడి పరిస్థితులను గవ ర్నరు తొలగించడానికి అవకాశము లుండేవి. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఆటంకం పడి పరిస్థితుల వల్ల ప్రజలు కష్టపడుతుంటుంటే లోనుకావలసి వస్తుంది. మంత్రివర్గంవారు ప్రజా ప్రతి నిధులు కాబట్టి, దిరకాలమునుంచి ప్రజలతో కలసి మెలసి దేశ సౌభ్రాతృత్వము కొరకై నిధులు కాబట్టి, దిరకాలమునుంచి ప్రజలతో కలసి మెలసి దేశ సౌభ్రాతృత్వము కొరకై పాటుపడేటటువంటివారు కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సక్రమమైన మార్గాలలో నడపడానికి కృషిచేస్తారని నేను విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. నామిత్యల శ్రీ గోవిందాచార్యులుగారు ఇతః పూర్వము ప్రభుత్వంలో జరిగిన కొన్ని లోపాలను గురించి ఆయన హృదయవేదనను వెల్లడిచేసి ఉన్నారు. రెండు సంవత్సరముల ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో ఇంతవరకు ఎటువంటి భావములను కల్పించగలిగినది మొదలగు విషయముల నన్నింటిని నా మిత్యలు వెల్లడించాడు. ఆయన కరడు కట్టిన కాంగ్రెసువాది. ఆయన ఈ రోజున దేశంలో

[Sri T. Purushotham]

[3rd March 1948]

వజల దుర్భర దార్శిన్యము, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి కలిగించే ఇక్కట్లు, ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలోని ఇబ్బందులు చూచినవాడు అగుటచేత ఆయన వృద్ధ యవేదనను ఇక్కడ వెల్లడిచేసినాడని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు నా నియోజక వర్గంలో ప్రజలకు కలుగుతుండే ఇబ్బందులు, పరిపాలనలోని లోటుపాట్లు కొన్ని నేను ఇప్పుడు ముచ్చటించదలచివాను. ఇవి ప్రత్యేకంగా మంత్రులను విమర్శించడానికి, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శించేయానికి చేస్తున్న వికాళు. వీటిని అవిధంగా తీసుకొనవద్దు. నిజంగా సక్రమమైన ప్రజానిపాయాన్ని నేను ప్రజా ప్రతినిధిగా ఇక్కడ వెల్లడిచేస్తున్నాను మనమంతా వాటిని పరిశీలించి తదురోపాయమును ఆలోచించవలసినదని నేను వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజల బాధలేమీ గమనించి వాటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు తొలగించెదరని విశ్వసించుచున్నాను.

“ఈ రోజున ప్రజలలో ఆసంఖ్యపై, నిస్పృహ ఏర్పడి ఉన్నది. వారి బాధలను తొలగించ గలుగుతామనే అభిప్రాయంతో, ఆ శత్రువారు మనలను ఎన్నుకొని ఈ శాసనసభలకు మంపించారు. అడ్వేజరుల పరిపాలనలోను, జస్టిస్ పార్టీవారి పరిపాలనలోను ప్రజలను ఉపేక్ష చేశారని, మనము వారికి ఉపకారము చేయగలమని భావించి మనలను ఎన్నికలలో ఎన్నుకొని వారి ప్రతినిధులుగా ఇక్కడకు కంపించారు. కాబట్టి ప్రజల ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించవలసిన బాధ్యత మన పైన ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం మనకందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. నేను విశేషించి చెప్పవలసినది లేదు.

“ఈ రోజున శాశన సభలలో సభ్యులు వేసే ప్రశ్నలకు కొంతమంది మంత్రులు ఇచ్చే జవాబులు నియోజకవర్గములలోని ప్రజలు చదువుకొని విచారించవలసిన పరిస్థితులు వస్తున్నాయి. పూర్వము జస్టిస్ పార్టీ పరిపాలనలో మంత్రులు ఎటువంటి సమాధానాలు చెప్పించుడేవారో ఈ రోజున మన ప్రజాప్రభుత్వ మంత్రులుకూడా నియోజక వర్గముల నుంచి వచ్చిన శాసనసభ్యులకు అదే విధంగా జవాబులు ఇచ్చుచున్నారనే ఆప నింద పొందవలసిన దురుష్ట కలుగుతోంది. ఈ దురదృష్టానికి కారణం ఆ జస్టిస్ పార్టీలో ఉన్నవారు కొందరు ఇప్పుడు మంత్రులుగా భువి పాతపద్ధతులలోనే సమాధానాలను చెప్పే పరిస్థితులలో ఉంటే ఉండవచ్చు.

“స్వర్గీయ మహాత్మా గాంధీగారు దేశంలో కంట్లోలు వల్ల ప్రజలు చెప్పరాని ఇక్కట్లు పడుతున్నారని, హెచ్చుకాలకు, కంట్లోలు ఉండడం మంచిది కాదని చాల దీక్షతో పనిచేసి భారత ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఒప్పించి దేశానికి మహాపకారము చేశారు. భారత ప్రభుత్వ విధానానుగుణంగా మన ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా అహరిత దార్థ్యాను బట్టలను decontrol చేశారు. ఈ విధంగా మిగతా వస్తువుల నన్నింటి మీదనుంచుకూడా కంట్లోల్లును రద్దుచేసి ప్రజావసర వస్తువులు ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి సులభంగా దొరుకేటట్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేస్తారని అనిపిస్తున్న వాళ్లలో నేను ఒకణ్ణి. కాని దురదృష్ట వశాత్తు మన ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రంలో కొన్ని మునిసిపాలిటీలలోను మదరాసు పట్టణంలోను ఇంకా రేషనింగు అమలులో ఉన్నది. ఈ కంట్లోలు విధానము, రేషనింగు విధానము ప్రజలను పీల్చి పిప్పిచేస్తోంది. ఇది సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి వివిధంగాను ఉపయోగకరంగాలేదు. దీనివల్ల ధనికులకు, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు ఏమైనా లాభమేమోకాని ఇంకొకరి కెవ్వరికి ఉపకరించదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో లంచగొండితనము పెరిగిపోతోంది. ప్రజలకు అహరి పదార్థాలు సక్రమంగా దొరకక దొంగవిజారులో హెచ్చు ధరలకు వారు కొనుక్కొనవలసి వస్తోంది. పల్లెటి గ్రామాలలో రేషనింగు రద్దుచేసినప్పుడు ఈ మునిసిపాలిటీలలోను మదరాసులోను ఇంకా ఈ రేషనింగు ఎందుకు భుండాలో నాకు అర్థమగుట లేదు. ఈ కంట్లోల్లును, రేషనింగును

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[Sri T. Purushotham]

రద్దుచేసి ఉంటే ఈ సంవత్సరము 116 లక్షల రూపాయలు, వచ్చే సంవత్సరము 66 లక్షల రూపాయలుకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి లాభంవచ్చి ఉండేది. నా మిత్రులు గ్రోవింగ్ దాచారిగారు చెప్పినట్లుగా ఆహార కాఫీ మంత్రి వద్ద ఆనవసరమే ఉండేది. ప్రభుత్వానికి ఖర్చు తగ్గేది. అడబ్బుకో ఇతర ప్రజావకర్తలైన వసులకుగాని, వినియోగించటానికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశము ఉండిఉండేది. కాబట్టి రేవెన్యూను పట్టణముల లోకూడా వెంటనే రద్దు చేయవలసినదని, కంట్రోల్స్ను పూర్తిగా తీసివేయవలసినదని చక్కగా నిర్మాణకార్యక్రమములను తీసుకొని ఈ డబ్బును అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికిగాను సక్రమపద్ధతులలో వినియోగించవలసినదని నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారికిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికిగాను కొన్ని కోట్ల రూపాయలు వెచ్చించబడుతోంది. ఈ రోజున కనుక ఈ Grow More Food Scheme క్రింద ఏ ఏ జిల్లాలో ఎన్నెన్ని సూతులు త్రవ్వించారో, ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టారో, ఈ సూతులవల్ల ఎంతభూమి కొత్తగా సాగులోనికి తీయబడినదో మొదలయిన లెక్కలను తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, ఇందులోని, నిజా విజములు, ప్రభుత్వోదేశము ప్రకారము వసులు సక్రమముగా జరుగుటలేదని ఏ కొద్ది మంది వ్యక్తులతో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇది ఉపయోగ పడుతుందని, అధికారోత్పత్తి స్వయంగా కొనసాగుతుందని రుజువు కాగలదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి నేస్తున్నాను, ఈ విషయమునువారు దృష్టియందుంచుకొని, ఈ అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి స్కీములను ఇదివరలో అడ్వెన్స్ కాల్లంజో నడిపించే పద్ధతుల మీద నేరకాకుండా సక్రమపద్ధతులపై ఆమలు జరిపించాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

“అనేక లక్షలాది ఎకరముల సారవంతమైన లంక భూమి ప్రభుత్వమువారి యొక్క స్వాధీనములో ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు వీటిని ఇదివరలో ఆహారధాన్యాలను పండించుటకుగాను రైతులకు గుత్తలకు ఇస్తుండేవారు. కాని యుద్ధం మూలంగా commercial crops కు ధరలు పెంచినందువలన, హెచ్చు ఆదాయము వస్తోందనే కారణంచేత ఈ భూములను commercial crops వేయటానికి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారే ఈ విధంగా తమ భూములను commercial crops వేయటానికి ఇస్తుంటే స్వల్ప భూములు కలిగివున్నవంటి వేద రైతులు హెచ్చు ధరలు ఆశించి commercial crops వేయటానికి ఆశ్చర్యం ఏముంది. కాబట్టి అదర్థంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ లంక భూములలో ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించడం అత్యవసరం. దీనివలన ప్రభుత్వాదాయం తగ్గవచ్చు. కాని ఆనవ్వంగనింప తగ్గది కాదు. ఇతర దేశాలనుంచి ఆహార పదార్థాలను తెప్పించుకొనే టుండుకుగాను మనం అనేక కోట్ల రూపాయలను ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నాము. కాబట్టి ఈ లంక భూములలో ఈ ఆహార కొరత కాలంలో ఆహార పదార్థాలు పండించే నిమిత్తమే గుత్తకు ఇవ్వడం సముచితం. గత సంవత్సరం ఈ విధంగా కోడిగమీదట ఈ లంక భూములను ఆహార ధాన్యాల పండించే నిమిత్తమే వేలం వేయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆర్డరు ఇచ్చారు. కాని ఏ కారణంచేతనో తిరిగి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆ ఆర్డరును రద్దు చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది సత్యమైన విధానము కాదని నా మనవి. కొన్ని కోట్ల రూపాయలను విదేశముల నుండి ఆహార పదార్థములను దిగుమతి చేయడానికిగాను ఖర్చు చేయ అంగీకరించిన ప్రభుత్వము, తన దేశంలో ఇతర దేశములకు ఎగుమతి చేయుటకుగాను పండించే పంటలను నిషేధించి, ఆ భూములలో స్వదేశంలో అందరకు అత్యవసరమైన ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించడానికి వినియోగించడానికి సాహసించలేదా? ఇప్పుడైనా కాము వృధాచేయక ఇతరదేశముల అవసరమే, మన నవ్వుములకైనను సహించి పండించే వర్తినీయా సాగాకును పండించడం నిషేధిస్తే కాని మన దేశ ధైర్యమానికి ఆహార కొరత తీరదు.

[Sri T. Purushotham]

[3rd March 1946]

“గ్రామములలో జోనస్ సిస్టం క్రింద ఎరువుల పంపకం విషయంలో రైతులు పడే కష్టాలను గౌరవనీయులగు వ్యవసాయశాఖా మంత్రిగారికి చెప్పాను. ఆ కష్టాలన్నీ గవర్నమెంటువారికి తెలుసునని ఆయన అంగీకరించారు. కాని ఈ జోనస్ సిస్టంలో యథాప్రకారంగానే జరుగుతోంది. ఈ ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికలో తెలియ పరచినట్లుగా గత సంవత్సరంలో మన రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంమీద మూడు కోట్ల బస్తాల ధాన్యం నేకరించారు (procurement చేసారు). బస్తాకు ఒక రూపాయ వాపున మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయల విలువకు ఎరువుల జోనస్ కూడకలు రైతులవద్ద ఉన్నవి. ఈ జోనస్ కూపనులు ధాన్యము ఇచ్చిన ధనికులైనటువంటి ఈనాందారుల చేతులలో ఉన్నాయి. పంపకం ఆర్డరు ప్రకారము ఎరువులు coupon holder కుగాని ఇతరులకు ఇవ్వరు. నిజానికి ఈ కూపనులమీద ఇచ్చే ఎరువు వ్యవసాయం చేయని ఈనాందారుల వద్దనుంచి commercial crops వేసి హెచ్చు ధరలు సంపాదించడం చేసే రైతులకు హెచ్చు ధరలకు విక్రయంపబడుతోంది కాని, నిజంగా ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించడానికి కృషిచేసే పేద రైతుకు ఎరువు కొరకడమే కష్టంగా ఉంది, కొరకడం లేదనే చెప్పాలి. ఇటువంటి పేద రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఎరువు కొనుక్కోనే అవకాశమే కల్పించడంలేదు.

“గౌరవ సభ్యులు శ్రీ ఆర్. సూర్యనారాయణ రావుగారు వ్యవసాయ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఇవ్వడు ఎరువులను ఆమ్మకంచేసే డిపార్టుమెంటుగా మారిపోయినదని శ్రీ విచ్చారు. వారు చెప్పినది యథార్థమైన విషయము. వ్యవసాయ డిపార్టుమెంటు రైతుకు సలహా, సలకతలెప్పు ఇచ్చే డిపార్టుమెంటుగా ఉంటేనే మంచిదిగాని, 24 గంటలపాటు డిపోలలో ఎరువులు ఆమ్మకొనే డిపార్టుమెంటుగానే ఉన్నదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పటికైనా ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటును స్వేచ్ఛగా ప్రతి రైతుకు అధిక ఆహార్యోత్పత్తికిగాను తగిన సలహా ఇచ్చేటటువంటి శాఖగా ఉంచితేనే మంచిది. ఇంక ఈ ఎరువుల సరఫరాను ఏ కమిటీల ద్వారాకో, సహకార సంఘాల ద్వారాకో అమ్మించే విషయాలు చేయించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చేసినట్లయితే రైతుకు వ్యవసాయ డిపార్టుమెంటువారి సలహా కొరుకుతుంది. రైతు సంతోషిస్తాడు. ప్రభుత్వంకు ఖర్చుకూడా తగ్గుతుంది. కాబట్టి ఈ సలహాను పరిశీలించ వలసినదిగా మంత్రివర్గమువారిని మరీమళ్ళీ కోరుతున్నాను.

“మిత్తులు వీరభద్ర రావుగారు సహకార సంఘాలను గురించి చెప్పారు. ఈ సహకార సంఘాలమీద ప్రభుత్వమువారికి సవరిత తల్లి ప్రేమ విమిటా అర్థమగుటలేదు. ప్రజల ఉపయోగం నిమిత్తం మంచో చెడ్డో ప్రోత్సహించుకొనుగోలుదార్ల సంఘాలను ఈ ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల ప్రభుత్వమే స్థాపన చేసినది. రహరమి రెండు మానములు గడవక పూర్వమే వీటికి చాలా క్లిష్టం తగిలింది. ప్రభుత్వ ఆ దేశాలను ఆనుసరించే ప్రజల వద్దనుంచి కొట్లాది డబ్బు వసూలుచేసి ఈ సంఘాలను స్థాపించారు. ఈ సంఘాల డబ్బు బాంకులలో మూలుగుతున్నది. మన ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు మన నియోజకవర్గములలోని ప్రజలను ప్రోత్సహించి డబ్బు వసూలుచేసి సంఘాలను స్థాపించాము. ఇటువంటి సంఘాలను తిసివేయడం మంచిదికాదు. రెండు నెలలు పనిచేసియో లేదో ఈ సంఘాలకు చాలా క్లిష్టం తగిలింది. ఈ సంఘాలకు ధాన్య నేకరణ అధికారం రద్దు చేశారు. దానితో ముఖ్యంగా ఏ ఆదర్శంపై ఈ సంఘాలు నిరాణము చేయబడినాయో ఆ పనులను చేయుటకు వీటికి హక్కు రద్దుకాబడినది. అందుచేత వీటిపని సక్రమంగా జరగటానికి అటంకాలు ఏర్పడినాయి. ఈ ఉత్పత్తి కొనుగోలుదార్ల సంఘాలను ఉంచాలా, తిసివేయాలా అనే విషయం పరిశీలించి ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియపరచే నిమిత్తము శ్రీ. రామలింగం తెట్టియారుగారి అధ్యక్షతన ఒక కమిటీని ప్రభుత్వంవారు

[3rd March 1948] [Sri T. Purushotham]

ప్రస్తుతమే. ఆ కమిటీవారు జిల్లాలో పర్యటించేసే ఈ సంఘాలను ఉంచుతే తమ అధిమతమని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియచేసినట్లు వార్తా పత్రికలలో చూచినాము. ఈ కమిటీ రిపోర్టు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి అందజేయబడి కొన్ని మాసముల కాలమయినట్లు కూడా మనకందరకు తెలిసిన విషయమే. కాని ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక తుది నిర్ణయానికి రాలేదు. ఇందులకుగల కారణాలను ఊహించజాలక పోతున్నాము. ఈ విధంగా అనవసరమైన ఊహేమల్ల కాలహరణమల్ల ఈ సంఘాలకు తద్వారా ప్రజా సేవానికే నష్టం కలుగుతోందని ప్రభుత్వానికి సవిషయంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

ఈ సంఘాల భవిష్యత్తు తేల్చకపోవడంచేత వీటిని కట్టివేయాలా, ఉంచాలా తెలియటంలేదు. ఏ పని జరుగకపోయినా కార్యదర్శులకు, ఇతరులకు జీతాల నిమిత్తమైన నెలకు సుమారు 500 రూపాయలు ఖర్చుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ నష్టానికి బాధ్యులు ప్రభుత్వంవారే. లేక ఆ ఆ నియోజక వర్గములలోని ప్రజాప్రతినిధులే బాధ్యులై తెలియటంలేదు. అనవసరంగా కాలహరణంచేసి ప్రజలకు నష్టం కలిగించడం భావ్యం కాదని నా అభిమతము. వీటిని ఉంచడలచారా పెంటనే ఆ విధంగా అర్హులైన ఇవ్వండి. లేకపోతే మూసివేయమని హుకుంజారి చేయండి. కాని ఏ నిర్ణయానికి రాకపోవడంవల్ల ఏ విధంగాను లాభంలేదు. రామలింగ పెట్టియారుగారి కమిటీ రిపోర్టులో ఏమి వ్రాసారు. ఈ సంఘాలు పనిచేసిన రెండు మాసముల కాలంలోనే కొన్నికొన్ని సభ్యులు 30 వేలు, 40 వేలు, 10 వేలు లాభాలు సంపాదించగలిగింది. ఈ సంఘాలకు లాభం వచ్చినదంటే తద్వారా ప్రజలకు లాభం వచ్చినవన్న మాటే. వీటిని ఉంచడమే భావ్యమని రామలింగ పెట్టియారుగారి కమిటీ రిపోర్టు చేసినపుడుకూడా ఎందుకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇంకా పెనకాడుతున్నారో నాకు అర్థముకావడం లేదు. కాబట్టి పెంటనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రజల శ్రేయస్సును ఆకాంక్షించే వారు కనుక ఈ సంఘాలను ఉంచాలా, తుదముట్టించాలా ఒక నిశ్చయానికి రావాలని వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఈ కాలహరణం పట్ల ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి కలుగుతోందని ఉత్సాహం కనుపించటం లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ప్రతి చిన్న విషయంలోను కామిటీ జిల్లాలో ఉండే అధికారుల వ్యవహారాలలో కలుగజేసుకోవడంమంచిదికాదు. జిల్లాలో అక్రమాలు, అవకతవకలు జరుగుతుంటే సరిదిద్దడం మంచిదికాదనను. కాని ప్రతి చిన్న విషయముంలోను ముందు జోక్యం కలుగజేసుకోవడం ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క గౌరవానికి ప్రతిష్ఠకు ఖరీదైనదిగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు ముందుగా ఉన్న వారు చాలాకాలం గ్రామములలో ఉండినటువంటి వారే. ఇటువంటి స్వల్పవిషయాలలో వారు కలుగజేసుకుంటుంటే ప్రజలలో ఎటువంటి భావాలు కలుగుతాయో తెలిసే ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి లాటుపాట్లను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలని నేను అనుకోతున్నాను.

(At this stage Hon. President took the Chair.)

“ఒక చిన్న గ్రామంలో రూ 14 లకు ఒక చేకలసాట వేలమైతే, Deputy Tahsildar ఆ వేలమును confirm చేస్తే, Deputy Collector తిరగ తీస్తే, District Collector ఆ సాటను ఖాయపరచి అర్హులైన మన మంత్రులు కలుగజేసుకొని తిరగ తీస్తే పరిస్థితులు ఏవిధంగా ఉంటాయో ఆలోచించండి. స్వల్పమైన ఒక రూ 14 ల చేకలసాటకు రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారి వంటివారు అడ్డువచ్చి గ్రామాలలో తగాదాలు పెంచుతుంటే గ్రామాదులలో వివాదాలు పెరిగి, ప్రజలలోను, ఉద్యోగులలోను అవినీతి పెరుగుతుంది.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I hope the hon. Member is making himself responsible for the statements he is making.” 4-30 p.m.

[3rd March 1948]

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. Member may specify the district or give more particulars."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" I refer to East Godavari district, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that he is making very serious allegations against a person who is not here. I am sure he will make himself responsible for what he says. I do not want him to substantiate them now. But if he is called upon to substantiate them, he must be ready to do it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I say, Sir, that the Hon. Minister concerned should have been present when such accusations are made?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the Hon. Minister did not know that such accusations would be made."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" ఇటువంటి యొక స్వల్పవిషయం గురించి మనవి చేస్తాను. మా మూర్ఖు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో నా మిత్రులు రామభద్ర రాజుగారి నియోజకవర్గములో అల్లవరం అనే చిన్న గ్రామము వున్నది. ఆ గ్రామములో వాళ్ళలో మునుంచి వనిచేస్తున్న ఒక సహకార సంఘము (Co-operative Stores) ఉన్నది. ఈ Co-operative Stores కంట్రోలు వస్తువులను వంతుకము చేయటానికి అధికారి ముందేది. ఈ distribution ప్రకమముగా జరగటంలేదని సభ్యులందరూ కలసి వెసి డెంటును తీసివేసి ఇంకొక కొత్త వెసి డెంటును ఎన్నుకొనినారు. వెంటనే Revenue Divisional Officer ఈ Stores కంట్రోలు వస్తువులను వంతుకము చేసే హక్కును తీసివేసి బై-లాల్ నైనా frame చేసుకోవటంకంటే ఒక Societyకి ఈ హక్కును ఇవ్వడం, అధికారిలోవున్న పార్టీవారి అధిమతాలకు లోనై జిల్లాలోని అధికారులు, గవర్న మెంటు ఉద్యోగస్తులు పరిపాలన మొదలైన దురువస్తలు కలుగుతున్నాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" This is the second allegation. If it is against a Minister, he can reply to it. But if it is against an officer of Government, I think, fairness requires that the hon. Member should take it up to the Minister concerned and then if he is not satisfied."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" The parties concerned have approached the Government also."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I know nothing about it. I am only telling the hon. Member that these are very serious allegations and that he should be able to substantiate them if he is called upon to do so."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" I know fully well to this extent that the distribution of controlled articles which had been entrusted to the Co-operative Stores was taken away by the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned from the stores and given to another society."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That might be, but the hon. Member may not know the reason why it was done. He is saying that it

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was done for a particular reason. Perhaps the records may disclose other reasons. Therefore, it is, I say that the hon. Member must make himself certain that the change was made for the reasons alleged by him."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" It is due to the partisan spirit that it was done. I can say to that extent. ఆధ్యక్షా, నా రోజున మన కార్మిగ్లెవారు ప్రభుత్వములో ఉండి రెండు సంవత్సరములయినను వ్యవసాయం చేసే రైతుయొక్క పరిస్థితి చాలా నిరుత్సాహకరంగా ఉన్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్ల సరఫరా విషయమై రెక్కలను తినుకొని చూచివచ్చియుంటే కనీసము నూటికి ఏ ఇద్దరు రైతులతో ఒక పాద, ఒకగునము దొరుకు తున్నా యేమోకాని మిగతావారికి అత్యవసరమైన పనిముట్లు దొరకటం లేదనే నిజస్థితి మనకు తెలుస్తుంది. పట్టణాలలో పెద్దపెద్ద మేదలు కట్టడానికి ఇనుము ములభంగా దొరకటానికి అవకాశాలున్నట్లున్నాయి కాని కష్టించి ప్రజల కందరకూ ముఖ్యవసరమైన ఆహార పదార్థాలను పండించేటటువంటి రైతుకు కావలసిన పాదలు, గునపములుకూడా ఇవ్వలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నామని విచారించుచున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ శాఖా మంత్రిగారు, ఆర్థిక శాఖా మంత్రిగారు ఈ విషయములో ఎక్కువ కృషిచేసి రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు సరఫరాకాదు దొరుకునట్లు చేయవలసినదిగా వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"ముఖ్యంగా నా జిల్లా అయిన తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాకు సంబంధించిన రామపాద సార్ ప్రాజెక్టు detailed investigation చేసేందుకుగాను, ఈ బడ్జెటులో రెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటా యించినందులకు ఆర్థికశాఖా మంత్రిగారికి ప్రత్యేకముగా నా వందనములు అర్పిస్తున్నాను."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" ఇంకా చాలా భ్రష్టదా."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" ముగిస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు రైతుయొక్క డీమాన్ని మరస్సునందుకుంటానని, వ్యవసాయానికి వృద్ధిగాను కృషిచేయవలసినదిగా కోరుతూ నా ఉపన్యాసమును ముగిస్తున్నాను.

'Into that Heaven of Freedom, my Father, let my country awake.'

అనే వాక్యాన్ని ఆదరణలోనికి తీసుకొని, వచ్చుటలో నీకు (ఆర్థిక మంత్రి) ఖగవంతుడు ధైర్యము ఇచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించుటక."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Yes, that is poetic licence! "

The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 5-3 p.m.